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ROMANIAN DELEGATE ATTENDS CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

AU161500 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The 54th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade was held in Moscow. Delegations of the member states and of Yugoslavia attended the session. Representatives of the DPRK were also present as observers. The Romanian delegation was led by Dumitry Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

The session examined a report on the commission's activities in 1978 and on aspects of the fulfillment of the decisions of the 31st CEMA meeting, as well as guidelines for the commission's future activities. The commission also examined the implementation of measures to improve its activities, and the tasks evolving from the CEMA Executive Committee decision on foreign trade activities, and adopted measures accordingly. It also discussed matters concerning the forthcoming UNCTAD session and exchanged views with this body's secretary general, Gamani Corea.

The session took place in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and comradely cooperation.

GDR DELEGATE ADDRESSES SOFIA WFTU CONFERENCE

AU141620 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[ADN dispatch from Sofia: "Further Deliberations of the WFTJ General Council in Sofia: Harry Tisch Underscored Responsibility for Peace and Detente"]

[Text] The responsibility of the trade unions for peace and detente, the struggle against the monopolies and the cooperation between the trade union federations were subjects of the deliberations at the 30th session of the WFTU General Council in Sofia on Wednesday [11 April].

FDGB Federal Executive Chairman Harry Tisch stressed in a contribution to the discussion that the main tendency of international development is characterized by detente and the aspiration to peaceful coexistence. At the same time, however, the class conflicts between the forces of progress and reaction have become more intense in all fields, he stated.

"As a countercyclical tendency to cooperation and detente, however, those forces are forming which are pushing for a return to the cold war and are preparing the hot war. This is becoming evident first and foremost in the efforts to step up the arms race, to preserve the hotbeds of tension and to create new ones." In view of these facts, the speaker continued, "the responsibility of trade unions in the struggle for peace and detente, underscored by the Ninth World Trade Union Congress, is greater than ever. This requires that we do all we can to insure that our line of constructive policy of cooperation and action unity is being implemented with consistency and flexibility."

CSSR DELEGATE DISCUSSES CONCLUSION OF 17TH MBFR ROUND

AU171507 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "A Round of Unfulfilled Hopes"]

[Text] Vienna, 12 April--The 201st plenary session of participants in the talks on reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe convened on Tuesday [as published]. The session, which concluded the 17th round of negotiations, was chaired by the ambassador of Belgium, Luc Smolderen, and was addressed by the Soviet delegation head, Nikolay Tarasov, and by the head of the U.S. delegation, Jonathan Dean.

On Thursday [12 April] two press conferences were held in the Vienna Hofburg--the first was addressed by the Netherlands delegate, Ambassador Willem de vos van Steenwijk, on behalf of the NATO countries and the second by the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Ambassador Emil Keblusek, on behalf of the socialist countries directly participating in the talks.

In his statement the Czechoslovak delegate termed the 17th round "a round of unfulfilled hopes and lost possibilities." Ambassador Keblusek stressed "that this does not, of course, mean in the least that the socialist countries are 'infected' by pessimism and underestimation of the beneficial aspect of the work that has been done. What matters is that throughout the entire 17th round there has been no success in making the transition to working out an effective and mutually acceptable agreement. Naturally, the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe, which is the subject of the Vienna talks, is a complicated and sensitive matter because it concerns the insuring of equal security for all countries involved. However, the breakthrough and any substantial turn for the better in the talks depend, above all, on each individual direct participant and his political will to contribute his essential share toward limiting the high military concentration in central Europe and thus also to relaxing tension on our continent.

"As to the socialist countries, they have certainly demonstrated their political will and their endeavor to deepen mutual trust. After all, it was the states of the Warsaw Pact that submitted a number of significant compromise proposals at the talks. In this context I want to stress, above all, the importance and the role of our latest two proposals: The comprehensive and all-round proposal of 8 June and the modified proposal of 30 November 1978 about not increasing the numerical strength of troops in central Europe for the duration of the Vienna talks.

"The initiative of the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland, the USSR and the CSSR of last June contributed not only to drawing, to a certain extent, the standpoints of the two sides closer on a number of important questions but created at the same time favorable conditions and a basis for working out the concrete text of the agreement. It comprises a whole range of the problems under discussion and is a complete and balanced synthesis of the Western and Eastern standpoints. It takes into consideration the security interests of the two sides and guarantees the legal and factual equality of the commitments of all direct participants--in keeping with and while taking into account their military potential in the reduction area. This means an equivalent reduction by approximately 11-13 percent."

The causes of the delays and of the fact that the 17th round was concluded without yielding results must be sought in the Western approach, the Czechoslovak delegate stated.

1--In more than 10 months the Western states have not been capable of evaluating adequately the constructive, comprehensive and compromising nature of our proposals and of coming up with similar counterplans that would be adequate in form and content and that would combine in an equally comprehensive and integrated form both the Western standpoint and the insuring of the rightful and legitimate security interests of the socialist states. Had the West responded positively to our June initiative, new possibilities for progress at the Vienna talks undoubtedly would have been created. The delegations of the socialist countries could, above all, consider and examine the new proposals of the West and perhaps, contingently, also make further steps and measures that would draw the standpoints of the two sides still closer in solving and assessing the questions that are still open.

2--The West still insists on an asymmetrical reduction, according to which the socialist countries should reduce the strength of their troops to a third [as published] as compared to the NATO states. This would, however, upset the present approximate balance of military forces in central Europe to the detriment of the socialist states' security, which obviously contradicts the agreed-on principles of the final communique of the preparatory consultations.

3--Within the framework of its concept of asymmetrical reduction the West is trying to go into greatest detail as far as the commitments of the Soviet Union to reduce its troops and armament in the first stage are concerned, and to impose special limitations--a national limit, in essence--on the Soviet troops following the reduction, which would not--however--be balanced out by equivalent Western commitments and limitations. This approach to the principle of collectiveness means that only the Soviet Union and the United States would adopt concrete commitments strictly anchored in the agreement while the West Europe direct participants in the Vienna talks and Canada would not be bound--in the second stage--by similar individual commitments concerning the reduction of their armed forces and armament, commitments confirmed in an international legal document. This drawback of the Western standpoint is not eliminated even by the modified proposal of 13 December 1978 about the so-called substantial contribution of these states to the reduction process, which the West is unfoundedly trying to place at the same level as our June proposals and its official answer to these proposals.

4--The West is also trying to narrow down the subject of our discussion: It evades a discussion of questions of such importance as, for instance, the trocp reductions of the other direct participants--apart from the USSR and the United States; the stipulation of upper limits for military air forces; the reduction of the number of troops by units and formations, and so forth. It focuses completely on the issue of numerical data while it is trying to persuade us that we must submit further, much more detailed, data on the armies of the socialist countries, especially on the numerical strength of Soviet and Polish divisions. We believe, however, that the differences in the standpoints of the two sides will not be eliminated by further itemizing [rozmelnovat] of numerical data but only if the West explains in detail how it proceeded in estimating the number of our troops and if the Western countries provide evidence for this estimate and--above all--correct it substantially because it is obviously exaggerated. [paragraph continues]

The easiest way to solve this question is, however, to recognize the official data the socialist countries placed for consideration. The infinite disputes about the number of military personnel up the last male nurse and cook are nothing else--as declared by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--but the tactics of the Western countries and an attempt to avoid an agreement precisely at a time when the standpoints of the two sides on the essence of the question have drawn closer.

5--The Western delegations also assumed in this round a negative attitude to our proposal of 30 November 1978 to "freeze" the strength of troops for the duration of the Vienna talks, without providing factual arguments for their attitude. The experience gained from other disarmament talks shows that similar temporary and partial measures can have considerable positive significance and that they can substantially deepen mutual trust and create prerequisites for achieving an agreement on problems that are much more complicated in their nature. This is of particular importance and topicality in the present situation when the NATO countries, the United States in particular, are increasing their military potential in central Europe.

Toward the end of his statement Ambassador Keblusek stressed that in the course of the 17th round the socialist countries did everything they could to make the talks constructive and businesslike and to accomplish the transition from the stage of discussion to preparing the concrete articles of the future agreement. "Even in the future we are prepared to proceed flexibly and to take into consideration those interests of the Western side that are substantiated and legitimate. However, we can do this only if the West expresses the wish to achieve mutually acceptable decisions while considering our standpoints."

U.S. ORGANIZATION SAID TO ATTACK SALT II TREATY

LD142200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Maciej Slotwinski report from New York]

[Text] A number of retired American officers of the highest rank and ex-government officials have published a 62-page study here attacking the SALT-II treaty, which is still being worked out. The old objections that the SALT agreement will allegedly reduce the United States defensive capability and will, over the next few years, lead to the USSR's decisive nuclear superiority, are juggled in this work.

The retired generals and officials who have been mentioned belong to the so-called Coalition for Peace Through Strength, an organization formed especially to oppose SALT-II and comprising the most conservative elements of the American public, including representatives of military circles and the arms industry. The coalition maintains that it has influence over 190 members of the House of Representatives and the Senate. It states that it will do all it can to prevent ratification of the SALT-II treaty in its present form, since this ratification would be--and here I quote: very dangerous and downright stupid.

I will add that American conservatives seem to be changing their tactics in torpedoing this treaty, so eargerly awaited by hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. One can hear, with increasing frequency, that the U.S. Senate should not reject the treaty part and parcel in the ratification process but that it should, by way of ammendments, introduce into the SALT-II treaty changes that would place the United States in a privileged position.

QUAKE DAMAGE TO BE REPAIRED BY 1 OCTOBER

AU171219 Tirana ATA in English 1005 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

["All on Their Feet To Eliminate the Consequences of the Earthquake, To Overfulfill the Tasks Everywhere"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 17, ATA--As we have already reported a great natural calamity affected the districts of Shkoder and Lezhe and to a less extent the districts of Mirdite, Diber, Kruje, Mat, Puke and Tropoje on the 15th of April.

According to reports from the executive committees of the people's councils of the above districts up till the 16th of April, the earthquake has caused extensive damage: 35 dead and 379 wounded, over 9300 houses and 420 economic and socio-cultural objects destroyed or damaged.

In these difficult moments for the population of the zones affected by the natural calamity, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in today's editorial, the party, its Central Committte, the government, the entire people of our country, not only express their solidarity, but they share the pain with the mothers and fathers, sisters, brothers and children who lost their relatives, with the entire population of the districts of Shkoder and Lezhe, as well as the other districts of the north affected by the earthquake.

The losses caused by the earthquake of the 15th of April are grave, and painful. However they did not scare and do not discourage our people, they do not break their revolutionary and optimistic spirit which characterize them.

Our socialist order, which is the genuine humanitarian order, the working people, even when hit by the natural calamities do not feel themselves isolated and abandoned to their fate as happens in the capitalist-revisionist world, which is an enemey of the working people. On the contrary, precisely in similar circumstances, our man feels it with a special force that side by side with him is the party, the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the entire people, whom the party has united as a single body in an invincible revolutionary unity and solidarity, that side by side [with] him is our entire socialist society with all its inexhaustible strength and possibilities and, in which, the relations of co-operation and mutual assistance between the working people exist.

The Central Committee of the party and the government took the decision that all the destroyed and damaged houses be rebuilt and repaired completely with state expenditure better than what they were and in a few months time. Along with this, the state will render immediate aid to the heavily affected families. This is an historic decision, both humanitarian and revolutionary. It is a vivid testimony to the solicitude of the party, the state and our society for the man. At the same time, it constitutes a clear expression of the correct line and to the interest of the people that our party of labour with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head have always consistently pursued. It is an expression of the vitality of our socialist social order, of the strength and stability of our socialist economy, which is capable, through its own forces and in a record time, to eliminate all the consequences of such a grave natural calamity as the earthquake of the 15th of April. That is why our people, as always, in these difficult moments too, strongly express their unflinching confidence in the party and its Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, in our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, enhance their monolithic militant unity, express their readiness and determination to rise as a single body in the battle to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake, to enhance their revolutionary optimism.

Today's newspapers broadly write about the great mobilisation with which the population of the Shkoder and Lezhe districts and the volunteers from the other districts are working to overcome the difficulties created as soon as possible. Since the first day of this calamity the homeless people were systematized [as received]. The trade network and the electric one were normalized. The people were working through concentrated blows to repair the roofs of the houses lightly damaged while the specialists are preparing the schemes for the new constructions. In Lezhe city alone, the Lezhe builders as well as the construction brigades that have come from other districts worked in over 250 objects. The work is going on rapidly in the villages, as well, to repair the damaged houses. One sees dozens of lorries and vehicles in the road leading to Lezhe and Shkoder, where they transport the materials from the other districts to the assistance of the population affected by the earthquake. It is the whole Albania that is interested today in the Shkoder and Lezhe districts. It is the solidarity of a whole people who give everything for those who have been affected by the calamity.

Everywhere in the areas affected by the earthquake, one sees the heroism of the people tempered by the party, the spirit of sacrifice and their selflessness, the socialist solidarity. But above all it is felt the hand of the party which encourages the people and increases their confidence. The message of the CC of the party and of the Council of Ministers to the population of the Shkoder and Lezhe districts, as well as the decision of the Council of Ministers to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake till October 1, 1979, has aroused a new wave of enthusiasm in the people, who express once again their boundless confidence and love for the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha. The earthquake has become a new proof of the strength of the Albanian people, who with their party in the van, are surmounting the difficulties, a new proof of the party-people unity.

EARTHQUAKE CONDOLENCES, SUPPORT COME FROM ABROAD

AU181035 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha and the AWP Central Committee have received telegrams from political state personalities, Marxist-Leninist parties and fellow-countrymen residing in various countries of the world in which they express solidarity with and sympathy for our people concerning the victims and great damage caused by the 15 April earthquake in Shkoder, Lezhe and other districts of the country.

Ceausescu Telegram

AU181036 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrades Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, and Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have received the following telegram from Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania: We have been deeply grieved by the report on the earthquake which hit the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. With the loss of life and the material damage caused, the earthquake has greatly tried the friendly Albanian people.

We express our sincere sympathy and ask that you please convey our sincere condolences to the families of victims. We wholeheartedly want you to overcome the consequences of this serious calamity as soon as possible.

Karamanlis Message

AU181037 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, has received the following telegram from Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of Greece: I wish to convey to you my sincere condolences on the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake which hit your country. Please kindly convey our feelings of sympathy and solidarity to the families of the victims. We share their deep grief with compassion.

Portuguese Party Solidarity

AU181038 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The AWP Central Committee has received the following telegram from the Central Committee of the reconstituted Communist Party of Portugal: The Portuguese communists and the people express their solidarity with the party, government and Albanian people in their struggle to overcome the catastrophe.

Spanish Party Telegram

AU181039 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The AWP Central Committee has received the following telegram from the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Spain Regional Committee of Madrid:

Dear comrades, we have learned of the earthquake which hit Albania. We express our deepest feelings [of sympathy] for the loss of 35 heroic sons of the Albanian people and we wish quick recovery to the injured persons.

In the face of these sorrowful events we want to [?express] to the AWP and to all the Albanian people the internationalist solidarity of the entire working class of Madrid and especially of our party comrades in Madrid.

LLESHI GREETS AL-ASAD ON SYRIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU162145 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

On the occasion of Syria's national holiday, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and on my personal behalf, it is my pleasure to send to you and to the friendly Syrian people congratulations and best wishes for the country's prosperity and for victory in the just struggle against the imperialist-Israeli aggressors.

AWP DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM CANADA

AU172200 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] The AWP Central Committee delegation led by Xhelil Guoni, party Central Committee member, has returned home. The delegation attended the Sixth Consultative Conference of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada and the internationalist rally organized by that party in Montreal on 31 March.

During its 2-week stay in Canada, the delegation visited a number of provinces, including Quebec, British Columbia, Ontario [word indistinct], Alberta, Manitoba and others. The delegation was warmly received everywhere by cadres and activists of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Canada. In the course of its trips to the provinces the delegation had the opportunity to meet and conduct cordial discussions with workers, students, intellectuals, women and youths. They were particularly interested in the AWP, the construction and defense of socialism in Albania, and the economy, culture, arts, literature and the new life in Socialist Albania. Everywhere the participants expressed fervent support for the ideological line and the correct internal and external policy of the AWP and People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The participants in meetings expressed, in various forms, their love, respect and enthusiasm for the AWP and Comrade Enver Hoxha. They expressed the feelings of deep sympathy for our party and people in their resolute support for the struggle waged by the AWP and Albanian people against American imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, Chinese social imperialism, the reactionary bourgeoisie and modern revisionism of all shades.

The various meetings of the AWP delegation in Canada demonstrated the friendship and the spirit of proletarian internationalism that characterize the relations between the AWP and the Marxist-Leninist communist party of Canada.

BRIEFS

HOXHA'S BOOK PUBLISHED ABROAD--By decision of the German Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), the Roter Morgen publishing house has published and put on sale Comrade Enver Hoxha's work "Imperialism and the Revolution" in German. The same work has been published by the Norman Bethune Institute in Canada in English and French, under the auspices of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist). "Imperialism and the Revolution" has also been published in Paris by the Norman Bethune publishing house; in Greece by the Poria publishing house in Athens, in the Greek language. Comrade Enver Hoxha's work has also been published by the World View Publications publishing house and the journal PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM in the United States. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Apr 79 AU]

TURKISH WRITER ARRIVES--Tirana, April 11 (ATA)--Upon the invitation of the Albanian Writers' and Artists' Union, the president of the Writers' Trade Union of Turkey, Aziz Nesin, arrived in our country yesterday. He was welcomed at the airport by the secretary of the Albanian Writers' and Artists' Union, Kuutim Buza and other comrades. Present was also the first secretary of the Embassy of the Turkish Republic in our country, Turel Ozkarol. During his stay in our country, the writer Aziz Nesin will get acquainted with the economic, social and cultural development of several districts. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 11 Apr 79 AU]

KAMPUCHEAN TU SIGNS COOPERATION PLAN IN SOFIA

AU171656 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA)--Today the trade unions of Bulgaria and Kampuchea laid the foundations of their mutual ties and future cooperation.

Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions met a delegation of the Federation of the Trade Unions of Kampuchea, led by Mr Meas Sam Nang [name as received], the chairman of the federation.

During their meeting Mr Mishev expressed the Bulgarian workers' solidarity with the revolutionary struggle of the people of Kampuchea for national liberation and social progress and stressed Bulgaria's determination to keep on rendering all-round aid to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In a strong term, the representatives of the two trade union organizations condemned the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the hegemonic policy of the Chinese leaders threatening the security and peace of Southeast Asia and the world.

The Bulgarian trade unions and the Federation of the Kampuchean Trade Unions signed a plan for the promotion of contacts and cooperation in the 1979-1980 period. The plan provides for exchange of information, experience and working groups on concrete problems, and for the supply of literature and press material on the part of the Bulgarian trade unions in aid of the Kampuchean trade union movement. The Bulgarian trade unions will train trade union functionaries from Kampuchea. The two organizations will also cooperate in various international trade union organizations.

SOUTH YEMENI DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Signing of Documents

AU171650 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA)--Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen signed three new documents today, which reaffirm the two countries' readiness for further developing of bilateral relations.

After the end of the official talks between the prime ministers of Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mr Stanko Todorov and Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani this morning here, a protocol on expansion of trade and economic relations, an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation and a protocol on cooperation between the two countries' foreign ministries were signed in the presence of the two government leaders.

The documents outline a considerable expansion of the two countries' trade lists and regulate cooperation in the construction of several industrial projects in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. They also provide for activation of contacts in the sphere of tourism and mining and geological prospecting possibilities for cooperation in fishing are being discussed.

Before Mr 'Ali Nasir Mohammed al-Hasani's departure from the country he and his Bulgarian colleague expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the present talks.

In their statements for the press they laid special emphasis on the two countries' complete unanimity on the international topics discussed.

Departure of Delegation

AU172110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] At noon, the PDRY delegation led by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, Politburo member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Supreme National Council and prime minister of the PDRY Council of Ministers, left Bulgaria.

Before the delegation departed, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, PDRY prime minister, made statements to the Bulgarian radio and television and BTA.

[Todorov--begin recording] (?The development of the relations) between Socialist Bulgaria and the PDRY, which undertook a socialist road of development, are successful and dynamic. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to the PDRY in October 1978 a his talks with the PDRY leaders opened a new page in the friendship and cooperation (?between them). During the present visit of the PDRY prime minister, my colleague Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, we reviewed in detail our bilateral relations and outlined a number of new possibilities for expanding and deepening cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, production of sea salt, fishing, tourism, training of cadres and so on. [end recording]

'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani said: ['Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani--begin recording in Arabic fading into translation] Through the radio and the television I wish to express my joy with the meetings I had with the friendly Bulgarian people.

My meeting with Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the talks I had with Comrade Stanko Todorov were successful and very fruitful, Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani said. Our views on all issues of the present international situation were identical. Documents in the sphere of the bilateral relations were signed which will open further broad prospects for cooperation between the peoples of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PDRY. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani further expressed gratitude to the friendly Bulgarian people, to the BCP and the Bulgarian Government for the assistance and solidarity as well as for their firm position in favor of the Yemeni people, for their readiness to further expand the relations with them. In conclusion, he said: We share with you this genuine feeling to strengthen the bilateral ties in all spheres of the sociopolitical and cultural life. [end recording]

BCP SECRETARY ATANASOV RECEIVES ISRAELI CP OFFICIAL

AU172040 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA)--Mr Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received today Mr David (Sasha) Khenin, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Israel, who is here on a visit.

During the talks which were held in a friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the activity of the two parties on the fulfillment of the tasks they are now facing and the most pressing international issues and problems of the world communist and workers' movement were discussed. Attention was paid also to certain specific questions of the further development and consolidation of cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Israel.

Absolute identity on all matters discussed was expressed.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND CABLES TO TITO, DJURANOVIC

AU172042 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and chairman of the LCY:

We heard with genuine regret about the disastrous earthquake in the Socialist Federal Republic of Montenegro which has caused casualties and damage.

On behalf of the Bulgarian people, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf, I express to you and to the Yugoslav peoples our deep sympathy. Please convey our condolences to the families and friends of those who have suffered from this disaster.

On the same occasion Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman, has sent a telegram of condolences to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Committee.

ZHIVKOV SENDS CABLE TO ALBANIA'S LLESHI

AU172045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman has sent the following telegram to Haxhi Lleshi, president of the People's National Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the disastrous earthquake which has hit areas of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and caused casualties and material damage, accept our deepest sympathy. Please present our genuine condolences to the families of those who have died.

TODOR ZHIVKOV TO VISIT GREECE 29, 30 APR

AU171652 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA)--The president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, will pay a friendly visit to Greece on April 29 and 30 at the invitation of the prime minister of the Republic of Greece, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis.

PARTY DAILY EDITOR IN CHIEF HAILS SPACE FLIGHT

AU171510 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Veselin Yosifov editorial: "A Bulgarian Among the Stars"]

[Text] Man became a human being when he turned his eyes to the skies. There is no folk art or legend without a winged hero or a winged horse and without describing man's striving for the sun and heaven. The same applies to Bulgarian folk art--the invaluable treasury of our people's spirit, a wealth accumulated and preserved throughout the centuries.

Our national poet Khristo Botev, the great Bulgarian genius, wrote about "the earth and the skies" because our people always have regarded space and the universe as their natural homeland. We do not have that legend of Antaeus about the man who on leaving earth loses his strength. In our people's consciousness the skies and the earth have never been opposed to each other but, on the contrary,--as in a famous poem--it is said that the Bulgarian hero, accompanied by the nymphs of the woods, leaves the earth for the skies to search there for the souls of the dead heroes.

Today, the eyes of the Bulgarian people are fixed on the earth to see that beautiful spot about which our national anthem says: "Dear motherland, you are heaven on earth!"

At the time of Giuseppe Garibaldi's death, the indomitable writer Zakhari Stoyanov wrote as follows:

"Great general of freedom, now that you are in Heaven, please find our poet and freedom fighter Botev and kiss him on his ardent lips. Tell him that his country is free at last!"

I think that the skies over Bulgaria have always been populated by Bulgarians--known and unknown heroes, fighters, poets of freedom, flying troops of inspired sons and daughters of Bulgaria, from Khadzhi Dimitur to Vela Peeva, all those who perished for freedom on the peaks of the Bulgarian mountains.

Today, a Bulgarian is flying among the stars and is thinking of Bulgaria. Today, we are living through some of the most exalted moments of Bulgarian history! As in other historical moments of the past, we are not alone, side by side with the Bulgarian stands his brother from the beautiful and strong Russian, Soviet country, a brother who is of the same blood and of the same spirit, inspired by the same feeling and ideas!

We need a brother on earth as well as in heaven: In both places we are guided by the common striving for the happiness of our peoples, but not only of our peoples, because our peoples never have thought only about themselves.

In the days that followed the Great Socialist October Revolution, Moscow was a heart of molten metal. In the eyes of Bulgaria, from the metal of this heart the space ship was made, a space ship in which the hearts of common human beings, the hearts of two sons of our two peoples are beating. Our great communist ideals are the force that made our nation leave the gravitational field of old traditions and thrust it into the space of innovations outlined by socialism and communism.

People such as ours are entitled to such pride:

Bulgaria has sacrificed more victims for freedom than there are stars in the skies, and more candles have been lit for these victims than there are stars in heaven!

Today we have all the more reason to be proud, because this pride was achieved at the price of tremendous sacrifices in the struggle in the past and in the construction of a new world.

We are entitled to this pride, because of our people's devotion to the fraternal friendship with those peoples who are paving the road for all mankind through their selfless devotion and because of the fact that there is no cause on our planet more humanitarian or more necessary than socialism.

The fact that a Bulgarian is out among the stars is a fact of historical significance for our national pride and prestige in a century as troubled as the one we are living through, when there are still so many warmongers who are contemplating universal conflagrations. A Bulgarian among the stars, entrusted with a mission of peace and friendship among the peoples--this is almost a symbol of everything good that our people are creating on the eve of the 1,300th anniversary of our nation.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT BCP CC POLITBURO PLENUM

AU172105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Today at the Boyana Residence in Sofia a meeting between the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the Agroindustrial National Union Central Council was held. Members of the government, chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee, the first secretaries of the okrug party committees and the editors in chief of the party publications attended the meeting.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, delivered a detailed report on the basic problems of agriculture and the immediate tasks of the National Agroindustrial Union as well as of its workers and leaders on introducing the new approach in organization and management of agricultural production and on a decisive improvement of its efficiency.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

AU172041 Sofia BTA in English 1913 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 17 (BTA)--The State Council has issued a decree relieving Mr Ivan Stoyanov Gruev of his duties as chairman of the State Committee for Standardization with the Council of Ministers owing to his transfer to another job, and appointing Mr Nikola Penchev Kalchev chairman of the State Committee for Standardization with the Council of Ministers with the status of minister.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT MEDICAL DAY CELEBRATIONS--The "Day of Medical Workers" was celebrated on 4 April at Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall. The celebration was attended by Comrades Ivan Mikhaylov, Krustyu Trichkov, Petur Dyulgerov and leaders of public and mass organizations. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU]

BULGARIAN-USSR MEDICAL COOPERATION--On 30 March the 10th anniversary of "Medexport", the USSR Bureau for Registering and Distributing Medical Equipment was celebrated in Sofia. "During the last 10 years the USSR medical exports to Bulgaria increased 3.5 times, and more than 130 USSR medicines were registered in Bulgaria." An exhibition related to the anniversary opened in Sofia. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 79 p 3 AU]

TAKOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--On 4 April Peko Takov took part in the first session of Pleven Okrug People's Council. Stefan Minov was elected chairman of the okrug people's council. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU]

STROUGAL CABLES CONDOLENCES TO SFRY'S DJURANOVIC

LD172042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent a telegram of condolences to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, in connection with the earthquake which has hit Yugoslavia.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO TUNISIA

AU171348 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Apr 79 p 1, 7 AU

[CTK report: "Minister B. Chnoupek's visit to Tunisia has ended; contribution to the development of relations"]

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended his official visit to Tunisia on Friday [13 April]. At Tunis Airport, the Czechoslovak guest was seen off by Mohamed Fitouri, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Tunisia, and by other figures. The CSSR ambassador to Tunisia, Cestmir Janout, also was present.

The following joint Czechoslovak-Tunisian communique was issued at the close of the CSSR foreign minister's visit to Tunisia.

At the invitation of Mohamed Fitouri, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Tunisia, CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek paid an official visit to the Republic of Tunisia from 9-13 April. In the Republic of Tunisia the CSSR foreign minister received a warm and friendly reception corresponding to the two countries' successfully developing relations.

During his stay in Tunisia, Bohuslav Chnoupek was received by Sadok Mokaddem, the president of the National Assembly. With Mohamed Fitouri, the minister of foreign affairs, they discussed in detail the possibilities for further strengthening cooperation between their two countries in all spheres. They also exchanged views on current international problems.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that mutual cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific-technical and cultural spheres, as well as in other fields, has been constantly developing. They noted that there exist real possibilities for developing mutual relations while respecting the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

The two ministers concluded that in the interest of expanding bilateral economic cooperation an early convocation of a Czechoslovak-Tunisian mixed commission to assess the possibility for a more marked CSSR participation in the industrial development of the Republic of Tunisia, within the framework of its 5-year plan, is of particular importance. They expressed the wish to further develop cooperation between the two countries' information media and social organizations.

When assessing the questions of international policy, the two ministers noted with satisfaction the broad conformity of views on problems discussed.

The two ministers emphasized that the relaxation of international tension is a significant positive factor and the determining trend for developing international relations that must be extended to all parts of the world, and one had to make sure that this trend would become universal and irreversible.

They agreed that political detente must be complemented by detente in the military sphere.

The two sides are of the opinion that the feverish armaments efforts have to be reduced and halted in the interest of safeguarding peace and international security. They agreed to strive for the adoption of effective measures aiming at total disarmament under effective international control.

They expressed their support for any steps having as their objective the conclusion of a global treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, in which all states would commit themselves not to use force or threaten with force in any form or manifestation, including the use of nuclear weapons. They share the view that all contentious problems must be resolved through peaceful means, through negotiations.

The two ministers expressed themselves in favor of consistently observing the principles of the inviolability of borders and territorial integrity of all states.

The ministers valued the efforts at insuring security and cooperation in Europe in accordance with the principles and goals of the Helsinki Final Act. They expressed profound conviction that security and cooperation in Europe cannot be separated from security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. In this connection, the two ministers agreed that non-European Mediterranean states should be given the opportunity to participate in sessions discussing security and cooperation in Europe that will concern questions of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. They regard it as essential that the PLO--in accordance with its internationally recognized status--participates in international forums as an equal partner.

During their talks, the two ministers paid attention to the situation in the Middle East. They expressed profound concern over the continuing tension in this area, which has been brought about by Israel's aggressive and expansive policy. The two sides reaffirmed their resolute support for the Palestinian people and their sole legal representative--the PLO.

The two ministers emphasized that the establishment of peace in the Middle East is inseparably connected with the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, independence and the establishment of their own state, as well as with Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories without exception.

The two sides affirmed that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty absolutely does not resolve the Middle East's problems and expressed their support for the decisions of the November 1978 Baghdad summit and for the conclusions of the conference of Arab foreign and finance ministers of March 1979.

They expressed warm appraisal of the nonaligned countries' role in the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, for the consolidation of peace and international security, for equality, freedom, independence, economic and social progress.

The two sides resolutely support the developing countries' efforts for insuring every country's right to manage its natural wealth and for restructuring international economic relations on a just and equal basis. The two foreign ministers expressed their support for the developing countries' efforts to establish a new international economic order that would insure the dynamic development of all nations. Assessing the situation in Africa, the two sides expressed concern over the continuing tension inthe south of Africa arising from the stubborn efforts of the minority regimes to continue the policies of racism and apartheid in Zimbabwe, Namibia and in the Republic of South Africa and the policy of aggression against the neighboring sovereign states. The CSSR and Republic of Tunisia will continue to fully support the nations of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa in their just struggle for realizing their right to self-determination.

The two sides again expressed all-round support for the objectives and principles of the United Nations. They pointed out the need to continue strengthening UN effectiveness in insuring world peace and international security, in insuring the broad and mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems. They demand that this international organization still more effectively contribute to the struggle for the elimination of racist regimes and vestiges of colonialism.

During the visit, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Minister Mohamed Fitouri signed a consular accord and an agreement on legal aid between the CSSR and Republic of Tunisia.

The Czechoslovak-Tunisian deliberations were held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understand and trust. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of Minister B. Chnoupek's visit in Tunisia, which they regard as an important contribution to the development of relations between the CSSR and Republic of Tunisia.

The CSSR foreign minister expressed to Minister Fitouri sincere thanks for the hospitality and friendly reception accorded him. Bohuslav Chnoupek invited his counterpart to pay an official visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks and the date of the visit will be determined later through diplomatic channels.

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD181000 Prague CTK in English 0818 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived here today on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. The talks he will hold in Czechoslovakia will concern the development of relations between the two countries and their further expansion.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 17 APRIL

LD171322 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Ttxt] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], arrived in Prague today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia. He was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Premier Lubomir Strougal; Deputy Premiers Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Rudolf Rohlicek and Josef Simon; Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek; and other officials.

Strougal Meeting

LD171926 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Talks began at the Hrzan Palace in Prague today between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, chairman of the Presidential Council of the PDRY, who has arrived in Czechoslovakia on an official visit.

The premiers briefed each other in detail on the major tasks which the CSSR and PDRY are currently implementing as well as on their plans for the near future. In this connection they both appraised the development of bilateral relations and came out for their future all-round intensification. They devoted great attention to further deepening economic cooperation for which favorable conditions exist and which are of permanent interest to both countries.

From the talks it emerged that Czechoslovakia can play a more effective part, especially in the industrialization of the PDRY, as a condition for the gradual expansion of bilateral trade. During the talks Lubomir Strougal and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani exchanged views on the current international situation and their positions on the solution to major foreign political questions and problems.

MORE ON CUBAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION'S VISIT

Talks End

LD180930 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Talks between delegations of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Union of Cuban Workers which reviewed questions pertaining to cooperation ended in Prague today. The heads of the delegations, Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Roberto Veiga (Menendez), secretary general of the Central Union of Cuban Workers, signed an agreement at the end of the talks. The agreement concerns trade union membership and trade union activities of Cuban workers temporarily employed and undergoing training in Czechoslovak factories.

Departure for Home

LD180940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2100 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Central Union of Cuban Workers led by its secretary general, Roberto Veiga (Menendez), left Prague for Havana today. The guests were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and other personages.

REPORTAGE ON INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION MEETING

Delegates Arrival

LD142316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2000 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Representatives of the Federal Assembly welcomed delegations arriving at Ruzyne Airport today. The delegations are here to take part in the spring session of the council and committees of the Interparliamentary Union. Arriving today were delegations of national groups from the Algerian Democratic People's Republic, the Bulgarian Peoples Republic, The Republic of Philippines, the French Republic, Japan, Canada, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Liberia, Malaysia, the Republic of Malawi, the Kingdom of Morocco, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States, the United States of Mexico, Spain, the Swiss Confederation, and members of the Secretariat of the Interparliamentary Union.

Husak Meeting

LD171732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today, before the opening of the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union, in the artists' house in Prague, Thomas Williams, president of the Interparliamentary Union; Pio-Carlo Terenzio, secretary general of the Interparliamentary Union; and members of the Executive Committee of the Interparliamentary Union. Present at the reception were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; and Vasil Bilak, secretary of the Party Central Committee.

Opening Session

LD171734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] The spring session of the council and committees of the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] opened today in Prague.

Smetana's Libuse was being played when the hall was entered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and other representatives. Also present at the solemn opening ceremony Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, secretary of the party Central Committee, Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Antonin Kapek, leading secretary of the Prague municipal party committee; Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and other representatives of our political and public life.

Husak, Strougal at Session

LD171250 Prague CTK in English 1145 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The spring session of the council and committees of the Interparliamentary Union opened here today in the presence of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the communist party and president of Czechoslovakia.

Also present at the opening ceremony were Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra, and other leading officials of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the government, parliament, and the National Front organizations of Czechoslovakia. The guests included members of the Prague diplomatic corps.

Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak group of the Interparliamentary Council, Pio-Carlo Terenzio, secretary-general of the Interparliamentary Union, and Luigi Cottafavi, representing the UN secretary-general. The participants in the five-day session of the Interparliamentary Union, over 700 delegates of interparliamentary groups in 73 countries, and representatives of important international organizations, were addressed by Gustav Husak, and Alois Indra welcomed them to Socialist Czechoslovakia on whose soil the council and committees of the Interparliamentary Union meet the first time.

CSSR IPU Group Recognized

LD171700 Prague CTK in English 1155 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--President of the Interparliamentary Council Sir Thomas Williams appreciated the work of the Czechoslovak group in the Interparliamentary Union [IPU] in the preparation of the union's session at the opening ceremony today.

He emphasized the warm reception the delegates of the national groups have been accorded in Czechoslovakia.

The session will discuss many problems: Wars and their causes, the ending of colonialism, ways of using education, how people can learn to live better together, legislation on outer space, all the time bearing in mind our children who must be saved as otherwise the future of all of us will be destroyed, he pointed out.

All these questions, seemingly without any connection, are related to the conviction that our future is in our hands, the president stated.

He voiced the conviction that the session of the Interparliamentary Union will be successful and become another step on the road towards safeguarding peace in the world.

Waldheim Message

LD172214 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 17 April, CETEKA--Director-General of the United Nations office at Geneva Luigi Cottafavi delivered a message by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to the participants in the spring session of the council and committees of the Interparliamentary Union here today.

"It is particularly impressive that all the substantive items which have been placed on the agenda of the study committees this year are of direct concern to the United Nations. This signifies the growing interest and involvement of parliaments and their constituents in the aims and initiatives of the United Nations. A world opinion conscious of these aims and alert to the efforts undertaken towards their fulfillment is essential to the world organization in bringing about the active cooperation of governments," the message said.

"I am, therefore, grateful that the Interparliamentary Union is helping to focus public attention on the advancement of purposes which have been carefully formulated at recent sessions of the organs of the United Nations. These are purposes of universal scope and they encompass political, social and cultural aspects of human life. The deliberations of your study committees on these subjects and the conclusions reached through them will, no doubt, serve to identify avenues of action for the achievement of the common goals of the international community," Dr Waldheim's message said.

After the opening session, the Interparliamentary Union's study committees started their deliberations.

More on Debates

LD172222 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 17 April, CETEKA--Two of the five permanent study committees of the Interparliamentary Union started their activity here today: The committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament, and the Economic and Social Committee.

The first deals with the fulfillment of the final document of the 10th special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. Marian Miesowicz stressed that further relaxation of international tension would be effectively enhanced by the signing of a SALT-II agreement between the USSR and (?the USA) near future.

Soviet chief delegate Lev Tolkunov said that the Soviet Union has been constantly exerting intensive efforts to conclude the agreement and to immediately start preparations for SALT-III, but there are forces which raise obstacles to the signing of SALT-II and the whole disarmament [word indistinct]. Therefore it is necessary to mount the struggle for reduction of military budgets and to donate the funds thus saved to the developing countries.

Lev Tolkunov also spoke about the Soviet proposals to establish an atom-free zone in the Indian Ocean and about the necessity of banning the use of chemical weapons.

GDR chief delegate Herbert Pechner described the current international situation as complex; he denounced the Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam and called on (?parliamentarians) to help the valiant Vietnamese people. He dealt with the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states on disarmament of last November and especially the proposal that the signatories of the Final Act from the Helsinki conference pledge not to [word indistinct] first in their relations nuclear or conventional weapons.

The need for concluding SALT-II and reaching progress in disarmament was pointed out also by the delegates of the Netherlands, Australia, Cyprus and Mexico. The Economic and Social Committee discussed the protection of children and the family. Many delegates pointed mainly to the deplorable situation of children in the developing countries who still often suffer from undernourishment and inadequate health care. In connection with the International Year of the Child, the delegates stressed the necessity for the advanced states to grant assistance in securing the happy life of all children throughout the world.

Committee Debates

LD172224 Prague CTK in English 1945 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 17 April, CETEKA--Representatives of the Interparliamentary Union's national groups addressed the debate of the Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament today.

Deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and chairman of the House of Nations Dalibor Hanes pointed out that in view of the danger of the use of nuclear weapons for mankind's future, one of the most urgent tasks at present is to open talks on stopping production of nuclear weapons and on gradually reducing their stocks until their full liquidation. An early conclusion of the SALT-II agreement would significantly contribute towards reducing the danger of a military confrontation, Dalibor Hanes said.

He said that the recent proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states prove that the socialist countries do not wish any unilateral advantages and that there is no kind of weapons that they would be unwilling to reduce on the basis of strict observance of the principle of not threatening the [word indistinct] of any party.

Delegate of People's Korea Song Hyo-kyong spoke against the stationing of troops and military installations on foreign territories and said that the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea prevents the opening of negotiations on the reunification of the country.

Tunisian Deputy Fathi Zouhir called on parliaments to supervise to a greater extent the fulfillment of concluded treaties and resolutions on disarmament.

Mongolian delegate Tsendiyin Namsrai described China's aggression against Vietnam as a serious violation of peace efforts.

French deputy Rene Chazelle dealt mainly with questions of international control of disarmament. Many delegates appreciated the work of the Czechoslovak group in preparing the spring session of the Inter-parliamentary Union.

Delegates of 30 countries took the floor in today's deliberations of the Economic and Social Committee.

Member of the Czechoslovak delegation Tomas Travnicek spoke of the special attention and care devoted in Czechoslovakia to women, children and families and said that in the current five-year plan Czechoslovakia will spend 607,000 million crowns, nearly 30 per cent of the national income, on health services, education, social care, culture and primarily on mother and child care and care for young families. He said that a decisive factor is that the right to a job, constantly growing wages and a stable level of prices of basic essentials provide families and children with a secure existence.

Member of the U.S. delegation Claude Pepper appreciated the conditions provided in Prague for the session of the Inter-parliamentary Union. He said that half of all children who die on this planet are children under the age of five, particularly in the developing countries. He expressed the conviction that the results of the session will contribute towards the settlement of problems concerning care for families and children all over the world.

RADIO DIRECTOR PAYS TRIBUTE TO HUSAK'S FIRST DECADE

LD161150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 15 Apr 79 LD

[Commentary by Dr Jan Risko, director general of Czechoslovak Radio]

[Text] To many of us today, after 10 years have elapsed, the memory is still fresh in our minds of that evening of 17 April 1969 when the face of Gustav Husak appeared on the television screen. On him, in those turbulent times of political and social crisis, were focused the eyes of all those who longed for an end to the long period of upheavals in our country caused by the rightwing opportunist, antisocialist and counterrevolutionary elements. We were at that time driven by them from one crisis to another, each more profound than the one before and more drastic in its form and external manifestations.

That evening induced a feeling of ease. There was no need for many words. We knew immediately that we had a new leadership, that new people stood at the head of the CPCZ in whom we had put our hopes for months, for their political, civic and personal courage, for their principled attitudes in situations of crisis, for their fearless confrontation of politically subversive elements as well as for the solutions to the crisis they proposed. At that time, those characteristics were not to be taken for granted, for courage at that time was not in abundance. Hence the words which Comrade Gustav Husak uttered at that time were quite justifiable: A heavy burden has been put on my shoulders in these not very easy times to lead the party and our society out of this crisis.

The election of the new leadership at the April session 10 years ago was the beginning of a new stage in the history of the CPCZ. It strengthened the unity of the great army of communists and created prerequisites for overcoming the existing political crisis and for solving political, economic, and social problems step by step, in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, in the interest of socialism and therefore for the benefit of the people. Thus the historic session of the CPCZ Central Committee in April 1969 paved the way for the full restoration of socialist values.

Nonetheless, this was the beginning of a difficult stage. The leadership took over a country which was in a dismal state and also had to reckon with both misunderstanding and opposition. It knew that the coming years would not be a summer walk in the countryside. But it looked at the developments optimistically and was certain of its political victory in a political struggle, for what was involved was a political struggle and not child's play. In this, too, lay the fundamental difference between the new leadership and the previous one. Comrade Husak had already expressed this difference in his closing speech made at that session: I want to say for myself that we will not retreat on issues of principle, that we will not retreat an inch from Marxist positions and fundamental issues concerning the life of these nations. We will not retreat before any hostile forces, before antisocialist forces or rightwing elements. They have thrown down the gauntlet which we will pick up to lead the party into a political struggle with these forces.

The new CPCZ leadership elected in April 1969 promised through the voice of the new general secretary to lead the party and our nations out of the crisis, to lead out people and our republic into a peaceful day, a peaceful life in the nice human sense of the word, so that every worker, farmer, and member of the intelligentsia could concentrate on his work, so that we could in an atmosphere of calm reflect on all problems, to consult each other about them in a democratic way and resolve them as in any consolidated, cultural, socialist state.

Today, 10 years later, no one can deny that the leadership has fulfilled the given word, although it took over the reins of management of the party, state and society in the most unfavorable conditions. It has fulfilled its mission and met the expectations of our nations to the full extent and for this it deserves full approval.

It has been said on more than one occasion that the past years rank among the most successful period in the whole history of socialist construction in our country. No other decade in our historical development can be compared with one as far as the successes are concerned. These are undoubtedly remarkable and comprehensive and we have achieved them at an increased rate and in a more dynamic society, when it has been necessary to tackle, besides old, accumulated problems remaining from the past, many important new questions, brought on by more demanding economic development within our own country but especially by the unfavorable and worsening influences from without. In these complicated and difficult conditions only wise and astute leadership could have found the correct bearings and coped with the situation, a leadership which has mastered modern and scientific methods of decisionmaking.

At the head of that leadership there stood a generally recognized personality, a highly respected politician and thoroughly tested statesman and an important official of our and the international communist movement, Comrade Gustav Husak. He took over the responsibility for the destiny of the country, for putting right public affairs, an obligation to lead society from the period of upheavals and crises. Politicians have seldom inherited such conditions in the modern history of Europe. He was placed at the head of the party when the situation was at its worst and by this decision alone he entered the history of the communist party, its most honorable page among those of the highest merits.

When, from these extremely unfavorable initial conditions 10 years ago, our country has gradually, by the dynamism of its economic, social and cultural department, become comparable with the development of the industrially most advanced countries in the world, then this is primarily thanks to the fact that the new leadership succeeded in creating among the millions of our working people a favorable political atmosphere and creative working climate as well as a social climate of calm and social security. Our life has during the past 10 years reached a relatively high standard and one reason for this is that the new leadership has brought about qualitative changes in the management activity of the party and because it wages a systematic struggle to intensify this activity further, to apply it more consistently, and because it wages a resolute struggle to achieve higher quality and efficiency for all work.

We have achieved a great deal over the past 10 years. Our people and our country enjoy an ever growing authority in the world, thanks to the successes in their creative work. We have once again taken a dignified place within the family of the countries of the socialist community. We have strengthened our ties and fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and thereby also our security in the present-day class-divided world. We can be justifiably proud of our place within the family of the countries of real socialism, but our results and performance is also respected by representatives of the capitalist countries.

At present, we are tackling the complex tasks of building an advanced socialist society. When we recall today the 10th anniversary of the assumption to power by the new party leadership, then we are doing so in order to single out its inspirational source and ideological-political charge, by which it radiates both into the present and the future. It also lies in the fact that the new CPCZ leadership has since 1969 leaned on the historic experiences of the party and the people and because it has fought consistently for the Leninist course of socialist development in our country. And from our historic experiences it emerges that whenever the CPCZ has traversed the Leninist path it has achieved successes, and whenever it has departed from it it has lost its bearings, fumbled, reached a crisis, which has been to the detriment of our nations.

In the present stage, the most important area of our internal policy and socialist creative work is the economy. We have entered a stage when the role of the revolutionary subject, his progressive orientation, his high rational and morale quality has come to the forefront. Not all economic workers, however, understand to the full extent the present-day imperatives, economic realities and practices. We do not as yet appreciate sufficiently the effort aimed at achieving economies and at making a rational use of material and spiritual sources. Not everyone has adjusted themselves with sufficient flexibility to the changed conditions of economic life, both at home and abroad. But today this is where the revolutionary legacy of the April session of the CPCZ 10 years ago lies, in the qualitative changes in management activity, in the creative solution of problems and tasks, in seeking ways of how to work more effectively, better and more efficiently.

HUSAK, KAPEK DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT OF PRAGUE

LD172328 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received a delegation of working people from Prague headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague party committee.

Comrade Antonin Kapek told Comrade Gustav Husak about the results achieved in implementing the program of the 15th party congress, especially in the construction and expansion of Prague. He then briefed him on topical problems and prospects for the future construction of the capital. He pointed out that the good results achieved in the past 10 years were linked primarily with the decisions of the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1969. The election of Comrade Gustav Husak as head of the party was the starting point in overcoming the profound social crisis and in the complete political defeat of the rightwing and counterrevolutionary forces. It opened the path to the further successful advance of socialist construction based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Comrade Antonin Kapek then handed over a letter of greetings from the Prague party committee, which recognized the significance of the election of Comrade Gustav Husak to the post of first secretary of the party's Central Committee as well as his role in formulating and implementing the Leninist policy of the CPCZ Central Committee and the attention he was devoting to questions connected with further developing the capital. In conclusion, the letter states its full support for the policy of the CPCZ Central Committee with the assurance that communists, all working people in the capital, will make every effort towards its fulfillment.

Comrade Gustav Husak thanked Comrade Antonin Kapek for his words of recognition addressed to the CPCZ Central Committee as well as to him personally. He stressed that the good results which have been attained in the past 10 years in political work, economic expansion, raising living standards and in international relations, were, above all, the outcome of the correct policy of our party after April 1969, the work of hundreds of thousands of communists, the efforts by millions of working people who translated the program of socialist construction into reality by their daily work. Comrade Husak pointed out that the results of the construction of Prague were an example of what had been achieved in our society in the past 10 years. He appreciated the work of the CPCZ Municipal Committee, of more than 130,000 communists in Prague, of all honest Prague citizens, who by their deeds and attitudes had done much toward successfully implementing the magnificent construction program for Prague in the spirit of the conclusions of the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses.

Comrade Gustav Husak stressed that together with recognition of the results attained we must pinpoint quite clearly the tasks which lie in store for us. We must deal more promptly with problems facing us. These are not only great problems of a long-term nature, but the daily elimination of often unnecessary, so-called trivial problems, which make life more difficult and which need not exist.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak thanked the Prague communists, the Prague working people for their support and for the assurance that in the future, too, they will make every effort toward successfully implementing the party's policy and the plans for its development in Prague. A cordial comradely discussion then centered on topical problems pertaining to the future development of the city, improving the quality of the all-round housing program, public transport and services, raising labor efficiency and the standard of management at all levels, as well as education of the young generation.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES TO TITO ON EARTHQUAKE

LD161946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has sent a telegram of condolences to Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY and president of the SFRY, on the severe earthquake which shook large parts of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and GDR people, he conveyed sincere sympathy and solidarity and expressed to the families of the victims deeply felt condolences and best wishes for the recovery of the injured.

Condolences to Lleshi

LD162100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, sent a telegram of condolences to Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Albanian People's Assembly. In the telegram, Erich Honecker expresses the GDR people's sincere sympathy with the victims of the earthquake of 15 April. At the same time he conveys his deeply felt sympathy to the next-of-kin of the victims.

GDR Red Cross Aid

LD172332 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The GDR Red Cross has promised aid to the victims of the Yugoslav earthquake. Its president, Professor Werner Ludwig, sent a message to this effect to the Yugoslav Red Cross.

A GDR Red Cross telegram to the Albanian Red Cross organization also promises support for the earthquake victims.

HAGER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST, BEGINS TALKS WITH OVARI

LD172158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2015 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, (ADN correspondent)--Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, arrived in Budapest today on a working visit to Hungary which will last for several days. Talks began this afternoon between Kurt Hager and Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee on SED-MSZMP cooperation in the ideological field. The two politicians briefed one another on their parties' activities in science, education and culture.

KRENZ COMMENTS ON ANGOLA VISIT PRIOR TO DEPARTURE

LD171211 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1126 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Luanda--ADN correspondent--Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, has praised the "days of friendship" between the youth of the GDR and Angola as a contribution to the implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Before his departure by air from Luanda, he noted that the socialist youth organization of the GDR is highly esteemed in Angola.

He said that in his meetings with representatives of the youth organizations of SWAPO, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the African National Congress of South Africa, it was noticable that there was a high regard for the active solidarity of GDR people.

MORE REACTIONS TO GDR DECREE ON JOURNALISTS' ACTIVITIES

Makosch Commentary

DW171033 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1840 GMT 15 Apr 79 DW

[Ulrich Makosch commentary]

[Text] Good evening. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND yesterday carried the text of the 1973 decree on the activity by publications of other states and their correspondents in the GDR and implementation stipulations of 11 April this year. It regulates the activity of correspondents accredited here. This is a normal GDR affair. Decrees and stipulations pertaining to their implementation serve the peaceful coexistence of the people.

However, this seems to be different for some people. Officials and high-ranking people, making exaggerated statements in Bonn, demonstrated their insecurity. The reason for this must not be sought on the part of the GDR, but on the part of those who felt trapped because they used the present state not in the interest of peaceful coexistence of the people, but in order to torpedo the peaceful coexistence of the people, and because they wanted to continue to exploit it in such a way.

We are interested in correct reportage on the GDR. This is proved by the mentioned NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publications. We have currently in Berlin about 150 foreign correspondents from 43 states and West Berlin. More than one-third of them come from highly developed capitalist industrial states. In addition there are many travelling journalists. Last year there were about 2,000 of them coming from nonsocialist countries alone. The working conditions they found here--many of them wrote and spoke about it--have often been stressed in the positive.

All foreign journalists here could make lengthy reports. Permit me to quote the final document of Helsinki during the signing of which I was present: In doing this they could "contribute to strengthening peace and understanding among the people as well as to the intellectual enrichment of the human personality." We published the final documents of Helsinki.

If you read the implementation stipulations, it becomes evident that they are in accord with Helsinki. The wide range of reportage work also becomes evident. Interference in domestic affairs, however, will not be permitted. In doing this, we fulfill the final document of Helsinki and the basic treaty existing between the GDR and FRG.

Most foreign correspondents accredited here adhere to it, although they handle some problems from a different political viewpoint. Some correspondents, however--who, by the way, came primarily from the FRG and West Berlin--repeatedly thought they could misuse the cooperation of the GDR. Dear listeners, you know enough such examples from the past, examples that have poisoned the political climate. GDR citizens constantly must defend themselves against this. The GDR protects its citizens against discrimination and molestation, and it will not permit malevolent distortions in presenting a picture of the GDR.

The decree and the stipulations of its implementation will entail no significant changes and no curtailments whatsoever for those correspondents who report truthfully. Instead, it will contain alleviations, if we think of traffic going across the borders. The exaggerated statements made in this connection obviously begin from the assumption that some correspondents and their sponsors are not reporting correctly and truthfully on the GDR, and that they are interfering in our domestic affairs, planning to publish distortions of socialism.

How can this be brought into accord with good-neighborly relations? This is a burden to FRG-GDR relations, it stands in sharp contrast to the degree of normalization achieved to date, as well as to Helsinki. Every correspondent who does not fan hatred but who creates confidence is welcome in the GDR. So the implementation stipulation of 11 April serves the interests of our citizens as well as the development of normal interstate relations. Good evening.

Voice of GDR Commentary

ID180006 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 17 Apr 79 ID

[Text] When you hit a dog it barks; someone caught interfering in other people's affairs yelps. Our government's decree and regulations concerning the activities of foreign correspondents in the GDR continue to be misused by the people concerned in the West for creating problems. The exuberance of their misplaced indignation occasionally leads them into saying astonishing things. Ernst Knirsch comments:

Let me quote from a commentary on FRG television which a Mr Jauer was permitted to deliver. Every independent journalistic activity does of course constitute interference in the internal affairs of a state. This is of course blatant nonsense. A foreign correspondent, wherever he may be, who reports truthfully, factually and accurately, who does not maliciously falsify facts, who observes the laws and regulations of his host country, and does not slander or insult it, certainly does not interfere in the internal affairs of another state. Of course, Mr Jauer and his superiors know this full well and if on this occasion they do not wish to know it, there is a good reason for this. It is this: to declare any activity by a correspondent an act of interference in the internal affairs of a state is nothing but an attempt to state one's own, arrogated right of being allowed to interfere always and everywhere, sometimes more and sometimes less, in the internal affairs of other states. Needless to say, there is no such right but there are plenty of examples of the interference practiced by the FRG mass media over many years.

They interfere not just in our internal affairs or those of other socialist countries. Nor do they bestow good advice, slander or marks for domestic policy just on young nation states. They interfere without restraint in the internal affairs of others, even so-called friendly European capitalist countries, for example, when they tell the Italians what their government should be like. The Portuguese are treated in the same way while Finland is becoming increasingly popular as an interference playground. Its leading politicians, including President Kekkonen, Prime Minister Sorsa and Center Party Chairman Virolainen only recently voiced their annoyance and displeasure at the attempt by FRG mass media to influence the formation of a government and their efforts to disparage the good relations between Finland and the USSR as Finlandization.

In fact, the policy of interference by the FRG media does not stop even at the United Nations and its Secretary General Dr Waldheim. On the occasion of his visit to the GDR the FRG mass media advised him to be more reserved and even went so far as to subject him to personal abuse. To sum up: The FRG meddlers are at work throughout the world. However, in their less than beneficial activities these journalistic gunboat crews are suffering bursts of fire in increasing numbers, a fact which makes their fury understandable.

Rejection of FRG Protests

LD172248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2114 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight that Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, at a meeting with Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, minister of state in the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office, has strongly rejected as interference in the GDR's internal affairs the Federal Government's protest against the regulation on the activities of foreign correspondents accredited to the GDR in the new implementation order. Regarding Wischnewski's uncalled-for threats with "serious conflicts" and "further reactions by the Federal Government," Ambassador Moldt warned the Federal Government against ill-considered steps, since the FRG Government would have to fully bear the consequences of hostile acts against the GDR. Ambassador Moldt protested against the campaign directed from Bonn against the GDR, in which the official government spokesman in particular had taken a questionable part.

The activities of individual FRG correspondents in the GDR, Ewald Moldt said, are not concerned with strengthening peace, international understanding and the enrichment of the personality, but with interference in the GDR and disparagement of its progress.

In the interests of continuing detente and developing normal relations, the GDR has been prompted to stop--by the new implementation order--further violations of universally approved principles of journalism. The GDR clearly favors correct reporting by correspondents, which would link nations, and to this end has granted generous facilities, which are also reflected in the new order. The GDR was guided in this by the well-known exchange of letters of 8 November 1972, which provides for reporting facilities for FRG journalists to be granted within the framework of valid laws in the GDR.

The GDR Government looks with concern on the FRG Government's attempt to connect the affair with matters which can only lead to a disturbance of GDR-FRG relations with its attendant consequences. The GDR cannot be blackmailed. Notwithstanding all disruptive attempts, it pursues a policy of detente and cooperation.

BRIEFS

AID TO ETHIOPIA--Dresden--The German Red Cross of the GDR brought a consignment of aid goods for dispatch to Ethiopia on Monday. It consists of blankets, material and clothing, and is intended to help overcome the results of natural catastrophes. in response to an appeal by the League of Red Cross Societies. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1110 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD]

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISITS WITH LEADERS

LD171520 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The official talks between the delegations of the Hungarian National Assembly and the United States House of Pepresentatives have begun in the parliament building. Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, briefed the guests on the work of the Hungarian legislative body and the deputies generally. At the meeting, relations between the two countries were reviewed, and it was established that Hungarian-U.S. cooperation is developing well in every sphere. The American delegation is led by O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives.

Puja Talks

LD171948 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI)--As also reported earlier, the American parliamentary delegation currently in Budapest today conducted talks with a Hungarian parliamentary group led by speaker Antal Apro. After the talks Antal Apro gave a luncheon in honour of the Thomas P. O'Neill-led American delegation. Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament; Janos Nagy, deputy foreign minister; and Philip M. Kaiser, Budapest ambassador of the USA, delivered toast addresses.

In the afternoon Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja received the American guests, which meeting was attended also by Janos Nagy and by Philip M. Kaiser.

Kadar Meeting

LD171950 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, received Tuesday the delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives currently visiting Budapest under the leadership of House Chairman Thomas P. O'Neill, at the HSWP CC headquarters. The delegation has been invited by the Hungarian National Assembly.

At the meeting marked by a cordial atmosphere, the sides exchanged views about Hungarian-U.S. relations and timely international issues.

The talks were attended by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy. Also present was Philip M. Kaiser, U.S. ambassador to Hungary.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

LD171350 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives laid a wreath this morning at the Hungarian Heroes' Monument in Heroes' Square in Budapest. Present at the ceremony were Kaiser, the U.S. ambassador, and several Budapest city leaders. The U.S. delegation, which is lead by O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, arrived in Budapest yesterday.

LEADERS RESPOND TO YUGOSLAV, ALBANIAN EARTHQUAKE

Condolence Messages

LD171940 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 17 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram to Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Yugoslav Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Repuolic of Yugoslavia, and Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the Yugoslav government, expressing condolences over the deaths and damages caused by the earthquake on April 15.

The Hungarian Presidential Council has addressed a message to the president of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Republic of Albania expressing condolences over the earthquake losses there.

Relief Supplies

LD172104 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Hungarian Red Cross is sending a consignment of urgent relief supplies to Yugoslavia. It is sending tents, blankets and water-purifying equipment to assist the earthquake-stricken population.

GYULA SZEKER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO IRAQ

LD171115 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 17, (MTI)--Led by Vice-Premier Gyula Szeker, co-chairman of the Hungary-Iraq Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic cooperation, a delegation left for Iraq on Tuesday for the 5th session of the committee.

Baghdad Arrival

LD172327 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A Hungarian economic delegation has arrived in Baghdad led by Deputy Premier Gyula Szeker. The delegation is to take part in the Hungarian-Iraqi Intergovernmental Committee for Economic Cooperation.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR, APRO CABLE GREETINGS TO HENG SAMRIN

LD171918 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 17,(MIT)--On the occasion of Cambodia's National Day Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, and Speaker of Parliament Antal Apro sent a telegram of greetings to Heng Samrin, president of the Cambodian National Unity Front [words indistinct].

"In rebuilding their country, in creating a new social order, in the realization of the 11-point foreign political program of the National Unity Front, the Cambodian people can always reckon on the support of the Hungarian people. The revolutionary victory of the Cambodian people has created favourable conditions to establishing far-reaching international relations, to developing cooperation," the cable runs, wishing outstanding successes to the Cambodian people in safeguarding their independence and freedom, in building up a new, flourishing Cambodian People's Republic.

MUSLIM CLERGYMAN INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF ISLAM IN USSR

LD171524 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 14 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Before undertaking a trip abroad, all radio reporters submit a plan in which they describe briefly the destination, timing and purpose of their journey. Gabor Nemes visited Soviet Central Asia in the second half of March. He identified the purpose of his trip as follows: politics, economics, way of life, nationality and religion. The first reports of our colleague have already been broadcast. Now he was a truly exclusive interview. The fact that I am not exaggerating becomes clear as soon as he introduces his interview subject: [begin recording]

[Nemes] The occupation of (Abdul Abdulayev), Soviet citizen, is mufti. More precisely, deputy mufti. He is the second person in the religious hierarchy of Muslims in Soviet Central Asia. His task is to direct the functioning of 1,200 mosques, 3,000 Muslim clergy, two seminaries and an ecclesiastical publishing house. Besides all this, he is a famous religious scholar and an extremely polite man. At my request he agreed to give this interview in Russian, a language which he speaks accurately but not without difficulty. I asked him first of all about the number of adherents.

[Abdulayev]--In Russian, with Hungarian translation superimposed] We do not register the number of adherents with any precision. We regard this as a relative matter. At any rate, in our opinion the overwhelming majority of the Uzbeks and Tadzhiks are religious. Admittedly, not all of them go to the mosques, but nonetheless they are believers.

[Question] How do you know that this is so? What Muslim ceremonies do they participate in?

[Answer] The Uzbeks still have themselves circumcised, without exception. All those getting married have a marriage ceremony in the mosques as well and the Muslim rites are carried out on all the dead. I am not saying that the party and state leaders are included in this but it certainly applies to the majority of Muslims. It is extremely rare for someone to be buried without a Muslim ceremony.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the role of the Muslim religion in a socialist society?

[Answer] In my opinion socialism is the ideal social system for the functioning of religion as religion. Here people are not greedy, they do not chase after wealth as they do in the capitalist world. They have a sense of security because they know that they will receive their wages and in their old age, their pensions; they trust in the future. In other words, they have more time to devote to religion. Consequently the number of believers is not diminishing here. It is true that politics are against religion and everyone knows that, even if not on every subject.

Islam contradicts Marxist ideology. Despite this, conditions are favorable for religion. The mullah can preach in the mosque to his heart's content, no one will interfere with him; if the adherents require it, we open new mosques.

The seminaries function freely, no one interferes in matters of religion.

[Question] These are, so to speak, the conditions of work. Still, in your opinion, what is the task of the religion? Because in Iran, for example, we can observe a very interesting process. The Muslim religion plays a social and political role there. Have you any intention of playing a similar role in the shaping of society?

[Answer] The policies pursued by the Soviet state accord precisely with our wishes. For example, the state has raised the standard of living of the people. It looks after everyone and even concerns itself with the souls of the people, since it fights against immoral phenomena. The economic policy of the Soviet state is also in line with the fundamental requirements of Islam. Thus our task is exclusively to look after religion, strengthening the religious roots in the hearts of the Muslims, improving the standard of preaching and looking after the adherents. In Iran the situation is different. There the religious leaders were right to make a stand since the previous regime degraded the rights of the believers and humiliated them. Thus they acted in accordance with the teachings of religion.

[Question] According to many Islamic religious thinkers and politicians, Islam is not only a religion, it concerns itself not only with people's souls, but it is also a secular law. Do you agree with organizing the whole of social life under the banner of Islam and in accordance with Islamic law? This is the case in Saudi Arabia.

[Answer] No, I do not agree with the way things are done on Saudi Arabia. The Koran forbids even the prophets to force people into religion; this is something for the individual's soul. Economic and cultural life can be regulated but religion must not be. One man is deeply religious, another less so and there are also those who are indifferent to religion. Consequently, the Koran very wisely states that you must not dream of everyone's becoming a believer; this is a matter for Allah--if he wishes, then it will be so. It is Allah who decides.

[Question] Islam is a world religion. Obviously you have links with the Muslim world.

[Answer] These links have developed considerably in recent years. By now we are in touch with almost the entire Islamic world. Beyond the usual conferences and visits of delegations, our students study in Libya, Cairo, Syria, Jordan; each year 25 pilgrims visit Mecca. The mufti, our leader, is there at the moment, attending a conference.

[Question] Speaking of Mecca, the Soviet Union has no diplomatic links with Saudi Arabia. Is the Soviet Muslim religion playing a pioneer role in creating contacts?

[Answer] We endeavor to strengthen the ecclesiastical links with the Saudi religious leaders but this is completely separate from diplomacy. At any rate, on the religious level relations are good and are improving all the time. Incidentally, our relations are best with Jordan, followed by Libya, Algeria, Tunisia and Turkey.

[Question] And what about neighboring Afghanistan? How did the turning point of last April affect your relations?

[Answer] I do not know the answer to this question as yet. For the time being this is a difficult question to answer. At one time we had relations. At present, however, things are developing slowly. They are too preoccupied with their own work.

[Question] And what about your relations with the Shi'ites?

[Answer] We are in touch with some of their leaders. They visited us before the revolution in Iran and we also visited them. But these are only simple religious leaders. There are not ayatollahs among them. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS ACCREDITED--In Kabul, Dezso Kiss, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic accredited to Afghanistan, has presented his credentials to Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In Bangkok, Janos Veres, ambassador accredited to the Kingdom of Thailand, has presented his credentials to King Phumiphon Adunyadet, the ruler of Thailand. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Apr 79 p 8 AU]

HUNGARIAN-CUBAN COOPERATION AGREEMENT--An agreement on cooperation between the Ministry of Education and the Cuban Ministry of Public Education valid until the end of 1980 has been signed in Havana by Minister of Education Karoly Polinszky and Cuban Minister of Public Education Asela de los Santos. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Apr 79 p 21 AU]

PIONEER LEADERS' NATIONAL CONFERENCE--The 3-day national conference of Pioneer leaders concluded in Kecskemet on 11 April. The accountability report of the National Council of the Hungarian Pioneer Association was extensively discussed at the conference. Mrs Istvan Szucs, the association's secretary general, summarized proposals of means to promote the ideopolitical and moral education of Small Drummers and Pioneers. "The delegates then re-elected the 107-member National Council of the Hungarian Pioneer Association, which, subsequently, held its first session and elected the 15-member National Presidium and its functionaries. Mrs Istvan Szucs, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, has again been elected secretary general of the National Council of the Hungarian Pioneer Association. Mrs Molnar, Erzsebet Kozma, as well as Bence Feith have become the secretaries of the National Council." [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 12 Apr 79 p 3 AU]

GIEREK SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO TITO ON EARTHQUAKE

LD171938 Warsaw PAP in English 1733 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 April, PAP--In connection with the tragic earthquake that struck the Republic of Montenegro, the first PUWP CC Secretary Edward Gierek sent a message of condolence to president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH SOVIET COUNTERPART

LD172257 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 April, PAP--Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Jerzy Olszewski, who visited Moscow to participate in the session of the CMEA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade, held a meeting with Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev. The ministers discussed questions of current implementation of agreements and further broadening of the Polish-Soviet trade.

Minister Olszewski was also received by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Mikhail Lesechko to discuss problems connected with the transportation of goods.

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST

LD131812 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 April, PAP--The NOWE DROGI monthly, a theoretical and political organ of the PUWP CC, runs an article on Poland's policy in which Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek mentions the Middle East as one of the hotbeds of tension in the world. Minister Wojtaszek says that separatist agreements between Egypt and Israel will not bring a solution to the complex Middle East situation, as they do not guarantee the realization of the basic prerequisites for the settlement, namely stopping Israel's occupation of Arab territories and creating an independent Palestine state. Minister Wojtaszek stresses that the path to peace in the Middle East must be (?mapped) out with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

BRIEFS

STUDENTS FOR FIELDWORK--In Olsztyn Voivodship only 70 percent of the planned deep plowing was carried out last autumn, therefore it must be performed this spring on a much larger area than usual--120,000 hectares. Work connected with sowing and potato planting must be performed by the agricultural sector in Olsztyn Voivodship on 340,000 hectares. Meanwhile, because of the shortage of spare parts, not all machines are operational. This situation is worsened by a shortage of tractor drivers. This is why the voivodship authorities have taken steps to overcome the difficulties in this sphere. Students from agricultural schools who have a tractor driving licence will be employed in fieldwork. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0305 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD]

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH HUNGARY--A delegation of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, led by departmental director Janos Petran, visited Warsaw on 9-10 April. Problems of disarmament, all-European cooperation and preparations for the CSCE meeting in Madrid in 1980 were subjects of Polish-Hungarian consultations. Director J. Petran was received by Marian Dmochowski and Marian Dobrowolski, undersecretaries of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Jozef Garamvolgyi, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, participated in the talks. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Apr 79 p 4 AU]

MEDIA COVERAGE OF CEAUSESCU TOUR CONTINUES; TREATY REPORTED

Address to Moanda Miners

AU171129 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at meeting in the mining town of Moanda, Gabon, on April 11]

[Text] Mr President, Mr Mayor, dear friends and comrades, on a visit to your beautiful country, we are very pleased with this opportunity to meet with the workers and residents of Moanda and to convey to you warm greetings and best wishes.

Relations of close cooperation exist between Romania and Gabon. Thus, manganese from Moanda also reaches Romania, and in the future we plan to develop this cooperation even more extensively. At our talks with President Omar Bongo we agreed to participate in the construction of a trans-Gabonese railway, beginning at Franceville and passing through your town. We also agreed to expand this cooperation in the field of mining. We hope to develop closer cooperation between the Romanian and Moanda miners.

Within the framework of the development of a socialist society in Romania, we attach great importance to the workers class, which holds the leading role in the entire social life of the country. This is why we wish to strengthen our solidarity with the workers, peasants and intellectuals and with the entire population of your country, which we view as the firm guarantee for the struggle for progress and independence. Although located on different continents, our peoples must strengthen their solidarity and solidarity with the peoples of the world in the struggle against the colonialist policy, so that each nation can be master of its resources and secure its happiness, prosperity and national independence.

Long live the solidarity between the Romanian workers and the workers of Moanda, between the Romanian and Gabonese workers!

Long live the friendship between Romania and Gabon!

Long live the national freedom of all peoples in Africa and the world!

Long live the cooperation between the RCP and the Gabonese Democratic Party! (loud and prolonged applause)

Speech in Mounana

AU171125 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at meeting in the mining town of Mounana, Gabon, April 11]

[Text] Mr President, Mr Mayor, dear comrades and friends, I am very happy that my friend President Bongo gave me an opportunity to meet with you, with workers from the uranium mines, with the people of Mounana.

I want to take advantage of this opportunity to convey to you and your families warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the workers employed in uranium enterprises, of all Romanian workers and on my behalf.

Romania and Gabon maintain relations of close cooperation in all areas, including those dealing with uranium. We hope that, within the framework of our future cooperation, close relations of cooperation will permit the workers of Mounana to become acquainted and friendly with the Romanian workers and to cooperate with them.

We have been pleasantly impressed with everything we have seen during our 2-day visit to Gabon, especially with the achievements attained by the workers at these two mining centers.

We highly appreciate the efforts made by the Gabonese Democratic Party, by your president to develop the economy, industry, mining and all other departments, as this constitutes the guarantee for Gabon's prosperity and for consolidating its national independence.

In Romania, we are building a socialist society in which everything that is achieved belongs to the people, led by the workers class. We were always particularly concerned with increasing and developing the workers class, with strengthening its solidarity with the workers of the world, and we hope that the Romanian and Gabonese workers will develop an active solidarity based on sound cooperation between Romania and Gabon.

I think Mr President Bongo would agree that a delegation of the miners of Mounana and of the manganese miners should visit with Romanian workers.

Following our discussions we agreed to consolidate our cooperation on the basis of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty, and militant solidarity in the struggle to build a society capable of insuring independence, prosperity and happiness.

Let us act so that each nation in the world can develop without fear of aggression! Let us work to eliminate colonialism forever from Africa and from the world! Let us strengthen our solidarity for a better and more just world, for peace between peoples!

Long live the friendship between the Romanian and Gabonese workers!

Long live the friendship between the Romanian and Gabonese people!

Long live friendship between peoples!

Long live peace in the world! (loud and prolonged applause)

Departure Statement in Libreville

AU171711 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Statement by President Nicolae Ceausescu at Libreville Airport, before departing Gabon 12 April]

[Text] I want to begin by expressing thanks to my friend Bongo for his invitation to come on this visit, and for the hospitable and warm reception extended to us.

I also want to express thanks to the people of Libreville and to the people of the other localities we visited for the friendship and warmth with which they welcomed us.

During our visit, we had talks with President Bongo on bilateral relations and on certain international questions; we arrived at common conclusions concerning the intensification of our bilateral cooperation. In fact, the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries constitutes an expression of the great understanding we reached. I can state that this treaty marks an historic moment in the relations between the two countries and peoples. Romania and Gabon pledge to cooperate actively to promote their socioeconomic development on the basis of equality, respect for independence and sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. At the same time, under the provisions of this treaty, our countries pledge to work for and to cooperate increasingly at the international level in the spirit of the struggle for national liberation, for each nation's independence, for detente and for peace in the world.

We also signed other agreements and conventions in economic areas.

This is why I can state that the visit yielded particularly important results, thus marking a new moment in the development of Romanian-Gabonese relations.

We have been very pleasantly impressed with the work and interests of the friendly Gabonese people, with their efforts to insure the socioeconomic development of their country, to raise their well-being and to consolidate their national independence. We are thus leaving with very good impressions.

I have invited my friend President Bongo and his wife to come on a new visit to Romania as soon as possible. (applause)

Before leaving your beautiful country, I want to convey best wishes for prosperity, progress and happiness to the friendly Gabonese people. (applause)

Romanian-Angolan Treaty

AU172140 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Angola following President Ceausescu's visit to Angola]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Angola,

Inspired by the common desire to meet the aspirations of rapprochement and understanding between the Romanian people and the Angolan people and to continue to develop relations of close friendship and cooperation between them;

Basing themselves on the traditional relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the RCP and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]--the workers party established during the Angolan people's liberation struggle--and determined to strengthen these relations even more;

Wishing to increase the contribution by the two countries to the cause of progress, peace and international security and to actively contribute to developing cooperation among all nations and peoples throughout the world;

Reasserting each people's right to economic, social and cultural development in keeping with its wish and aspirations and the states' duties to respect and support the strengthening of each country's national independence;

Firmly determined to actively contribute to promoting, at an international level, a new policy of interstate cooperation based on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force;

Convinced that it is necessary to intensify efforts to eliminate underdevelopment, to establish a new international economic order and insure more rapid progress for the developing countries;

Deeply concerned by the acceleration of the arms race, the increase in military expenditures which greatly endangers the cause of peace and general security and hampers the peoples' development on the road of socioeconomic progress;

Stressing the need for solidarity and unity among the socialist countries and the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, for promoting new democratic relations of peace and equitable cooperation among all nations;

Being in solidarity with the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination and reasserting their active support for the national liberation movements,

Have decided to conclude this Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and, for this purpose, have agreed on the following:

Article I The high contracting sides solemnly proclaim their determination to develop and deepen relations of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and the MPLA--Workers Party, between the Romanian people and the Angolan people.

Article II The high contracting sides will expand mutually advantageous economic cooperation and their exchange of experience in the economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural fields and in cadre training, as well as in other fields of common interest.

Article III The high contracting sides will promote the development of cooperation between political and mass organizations and between cultural and scientific institutions in the two countries; they will promote direct relations between them in order to become better acquainted with the life, work and achievements of their peoples.

Article IV The high contracting sides solemnly state that they will develop and deepen relations of friendship and mutual cooperation and their relations with other countries on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, for the inviolability of borders and each state's territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and of resolving interstate differences by negotiation.

They reassert each people's inalienable right to decide on its own fate, to freely choose and develop its political and socioeconomic system in keeping with its own interests and each state's right to defend itself by all means against any attempt against its national sovereignty and independence.

Article V The high contracting sides will act to strengthen and develop relations among all socialist countries, nonalined countries, the developing countries and the other states to promote detente, peace, cooperation, understanding and justice in Europe, Africa and throughout the world.

Article VI The high contracting sides will continue to support the struggle waged by the peoples for freedom, national independence and social progress and will cooperate with all peace-loving and justice-loving states, with the revolutionary and progressive forces to achieve these goals.

Article VII The high contracting sides will continue to consistently struggle against imperialism, for completely eliminating colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and will grant their entire support to efforts aimed at fully applying the UN declaration regarding the independence of peoples under colonial domination; they express their solidarity with the struggle waged by these peoples for freedom, independence, sovereignty and social progress.

Article VIII The high contracting sides pledge to act with all their determination and pledge to cooperate at an international level toward establishing a new world economic and political order, a more just and more equitable order that will insure the elimination of the state of underdevelopment, progress and well-being for all peoples. For this purpose they will struggle to continuously strengthen the solidarity and unity of action of the developing countries.

Article IX The high contracting sides will cooperate at an international level so that efficient measures are agreed upon and achieved to stop the arms race and achieve general and primarily nuclear disarmament.

Article X The high contracting sides will act to increase the role of the United Nations in solving the complex problems of international life, in defending the peoples' independence and sovereignty and in developing cooperation on the basis of equality among all the countries in the world; they will act toward perfecting and democratizing this organization and toward its adaptation to the realities of the contemporary world.

Article XI To apply the principles and achieve the goals of this treaty, the high contracting sides will carry out regular consultations at various levels, including the summit level, in order to give an impetus to bilateral cooperation and to exchange views on cooperation between the two states in the international arena for the triumph of the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom and independence.

Article XII The high contracting sides state that the duties included in this treaty are not at variance with the duties incumbent upon each of them under other treaties to which they are sides or under the norms of international law.

Article XIII The present treaty is being concluded for a period of 20 years and will be automatically prolonged for a 5-year period if none of the sides declares in writing the desire to cancel it 1 year before its expiration.

The treaty will be submitted for ratification and will come into force on the date when the ratification instruments are exchanged in Bucharest.

Drawn up in Luanda 14 April 1979 in two original copies in the Romanian and Portuguese languages with the same validity.

[Signed] For the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; for the People's Republic of Angola, Antonio Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA--Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Romanian, Angolan Ministers' Meeting

AU171700 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Comrade Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government, had working meetings in the past few days with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]--Workers Party and secretary of the Central Committee of the Department for Economic Development and Planning and minister of planning; Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA--Workers Party, secretary of the Central Committee of the Department of Agriculture, Animal Breeding and Fishing and minister of agriculture; Adolfo Nsikalango, secretary of state for cooperation and government member.

During the meetings, the sides discussed matters pertaining to Romanian-Angolan economic cooperation and to its promotion in fields of common interest in the spirit of the talks conducted in Luanda between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Agostinho Neto.

Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, also met with Lucio Lara, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the MPLA--Workers Party. On this occasion, the sides examined questions of developing cooperation between the RCP and MPLA--Workers Party in the interest of expanding and deepening general relations, of friendly cooperation between the Romanian and Angolan peoples, between Romania and Angola.

Comrade Ana Muresan, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the General Union of Trade Unions and chairman of the National Council of Women, conducted talks with the members of the General Secretariat of the Angolan National Union of Trade Unions headed by Osvaldo Bronco, deputy secretary general. She also met with members of the Secretariat of Angolan Women's Organizations.

Working talks also took place between Constantin Bostina, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and chairman of the National Council of the Pioneers Organization, and Bornito de Sousa, national first secretary of the MPLA--Workers Party Youth, and Renato Tito, first secretary of the Angolan Pioneers Organization.

Kaunda Meeting

AU161349 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Lusaka (AGERPRES) 16/4/1979--On Sunday afternoon, President Nicolae Ceausescu met President Kenneth Kaunda, at the residence reserved in Lusaka for the Romanian guests.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs and W.M. Chakulya, Zambian minister of foreign affairs.

On the occasion, President Kenneth David Kaunda once again welcomed most warmly President Nicolae Ceausescu, expressing regard and valuation of the prestige the Romanian head of state enjoys among the Zambian people. Zambia's president was highly appreciative of the contribution President Nicolae Ceausescu makes to the assertion of the ideals of liberty and national independence of the peoples, of the support to the national liberation fight against domination and oppression, against the imperialist and colonialist policy, for the right of all nations to be full masters of their own destinies, to develop according to their own will and aspirations.

Continuing the top-level dialogue which became traditional, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda pointed out with satisfaction that in the last few years, the relations between Romania and Zambia had witnessed an upward course.

Stress was laid on the special importance of the visit Romania's president is paying to Zambia, all the more so as it takes place at a time when the peoples in southern Africa fight ever more resolutely for their liberation and national independence, against the racist and apartheid policies. The two heads of state expressed the common determination to amplify and diversify the cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, to raise the collaboration between Romania and Zambia in the political, economic and other domains of mutual interest as well as in the international arena onto a superior stage.

The interview passed in a warm atmosphere of cordiality, of esteem and friendship, of full understanding.

Official Talks

AU161352 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Lusaka (AGERPRES) 16/4/1979--Official talks started in Lusaka on April 16 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party, president of the Republic of Zambia.

The talks are attended for Romania by : Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP; Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, and for Zambia by: Mainza Chona, UNIP secretary-general, Daniel Lisulo, prime minister, A. Gmzulu, secretary of state for defence and security, R.C. Kamanga, head of the Political, Constitutional, Legal and Foreign Affairs Committee of the CC of the UNIP, other Romanian and Zambian officials.

Ceausescu, Nkomo Meeting in Lusaka

AU161351 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0948 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Lusaka, (AGERPRES), 16/4/1979--On Sunday evening, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), co-chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

Joshua Nkomo warmly greeted Nicolae Ceausescu and expressed his joy at meeting him during his visit to Africa. At the same time, he was highly appreciative of the activity carried on by Romania's president during his African tour, meant to strengthen the friendship and solidarity of the Romanian people with the peoples on the African Continent, with their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for consolidating their independence, for their self-relying development on the road of economic and social progress.

During the talk, the ZAPU leader informed the RCP general secretary about the evolution of the fight fought by the [Zimbabwe] Patriotic Front against Ian Smith's regime of colonial domination and oppression, for the fulfillment of the goal of national and social emancipation of the Zimbabwe people. He pointed out that the manoeuvers of the Salisbury regime meant to render it legal by means of the so-called elections represent an attempt at confusing the international public opinion. The alleged constitution stipulates in fact the maintenance of colonial domination and the preservation of racism. Under such circumstances, the Zimbabwe people has no other alternative but the recourse to political armed fights until they win the final victory.

Thanking for the support granted, the ZAPU leader expressed his conviction that Romania would further contribute to the accomplishment of the fundamental goals of the struggle of the Zimbabwe people--by negotiations included--a struggle for becoming master of its own destinies.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his compassion over the death of Zimbabwe patriots following the recent attacks of the Ian Smith's regime. He also voiced the solidarity of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Romanian people with the Zimbabwe militants, with the [Zimbabwe] Patriotic Front, with the ZAPU. These terrorist attacks--Nicolae Ceausescu said--mirror the Rhodesian leading circles' despair and fear of the strength and vigour of the people's struggle.

President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined that the unity of all Zimbabwe forces fighting for national freedom should be strengthened now more than ever before and expressed his belief that the [Zimbabwe] Patriotic Front would play an active role in the fulfillment of that goal. Top priority must be now given to the overthrow of Ian Smith's regime, to the setting up of a democratic government meant to ensure the progressive development of the country, the access of the majority population to power, their full rights and liberties.

Romania's president stressed that the fulfillment of the goals of the Zimbabwe people's struggle calls for the active participation in the United Nations Organization, of the Organization of African Unity, of socialist countries, of African countries, of non-aligned countries, of all progressive and democratic forces for hindering the so-called legal elections of the Ian Smith's regime, for finding a just solution, corresponding to the fully justified aspirations of the Zimbabwe people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also emphasized that the intensification of international solidarity, of patriotic and diplomatic support as well as of the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people would eventually guarantee a complete and just solution to the cause of the Zimbabwe people.

The Romanian people, the Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania--Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted--will further give full political, diplomatic and material support to the just liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

The meeting passed in a warm atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Visit to Agricultural Research Station

AU170958 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/4/1979--On Monday afternoon President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited the central farm experimental station of Mount Makulu, located 21 km from Lusaka which has as main target the finding of ways and means of increasing the food production of Zambia.

The Romanian guests were accompanied by Mainzu Chona, secretary-general of the U.N.I.P. and by other Zambian personalities.

The Romanian head of state warmly congratulated the working people and experts of that unit and wished them ever greater successes in the development of the agriculture of friendly Zambia.

Friendship Meeting in Lusaka

AU170959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0748 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Lusaka, (AGERPRES), 17/4/1979 At their return from the visit paid to the central agricultural experimental station, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were welcomed at Lusaka in front of the headquarters of the U.N.I.P. Party, "Freedom House," by some thousands of citizens of the Zambian capital city, most of them being militants and cadres of the United National Independence Party.

M.M. Chona, secretary-general of the U.N.I.P., R.C. Kamanga, member of the C.C. of the U.N.I.P., chairman of the Political Committee, W.N. Chakulya, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials were accompanying Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. The general secretary of the R.C.P. was also accompanied by the members of his delegation.

The masses present in front of the U.N.I.P. headquarters greeted the guests with applause, songs and dances. Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu answered with sympathy the proofs of esteem of the U.N.I.P. militants.

At the invitation of the U.N.I.P. secretary-general, Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu visited the headquarters of the party and signed the visitors' book of U.N.I.P.

VERDET RECEIVES PERUVIAN DEMOCRATIC UNITY LEADER

AU171315 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1133 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/4/1979--On April 16, Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., prime minister of Romania, received Dr Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, leader of the People's Democratic Unity of Peru who visits Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front.

Both sides expressed the wish to further develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Peru, between the political organizations of the two countries.

LE MONDE DERIDES ROMANIAN CLAIMS OF DOMESTIC 'FASCIST REVIVAL'

LD171059 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Manuel Lucbert Vienna dispatch: "The Authorities Accuse the Opposition of Taking Part in the "Revival of Fascist Activity"--the first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] In a new appeal which reached Paris recently, the members of the Romanian Workers' Free Trade Union, which was formed in Bucharest in March, protested the "brutal intimidation methods" used against them by the security services. They confirmed the arrest of two founding members, Dr Cana and Mr Brasoveanu, and reported further arrests: Mr L. Erwin and Mr E. Ludwig in Timisoara on 4 April; Mr Nikola Dascalu on 8 April; and Mr Ilie Sasculu, Mr and Mrs Bogdan Mischiu, Mr Constantin Onescu, Mr Alexandre Nagy and Mr Mikhai Vlad on 9 April. The last two were tried secretly the day after their arrest and were sentenced to 3 months and 4 months imprisonment, respectively, for parasitism (the first was fired 1 year ago and the second 1 month ago). Mr Onescu was charged with the same crime and ordered to pay a 3,000 leu fine or serve 18 months in prison. They also confirmed that dissident worker Vasile Parashiv, who returned to Ploesti 1 year ago after spending a few months in France, was arrested some time ago. They are asking the international trade union movement to conduct an on-the-spot investigation to establish the need for a free trade union and they demand the right to "enjoy the same rights as the trade union protected by the state."

Moreover, in Bucharest, the justice minister has just issued a communique strongly criticizing an Orthodox priest, Father Calciu, who was arrested on 10 March. The French Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Romania will hold a press conference on all these reports in Paris Wednesday afternoon.

According to a document issued recently in Vienna from an official Romanian source, Father Gheorghe Calciu, who was arrested in Bucharest on 10 March, is accused by the Romanian justice minister of having belonged to the Iron Guards fascist organization between 1940 and 1944 and of having pursued his "legionary" activity in secret until he was put out of harm's way and sentenced in 1949.

The document also alleges that, during his stay in prison, Father Gheorghe Calciu tried to procure weapons and form a new "nucleus of legionnaires" with his fellow prisoners. The prisoners who opposed his plans were allegedly attacked by Father Gheorghe Calciu and his "group" and three of them were even killed. Those incidents resulted in another 15-year prison sentence for Calciu.

The Bucharest justice minister further accuses Father Gheorghe Calciu of taking part, together with Mr Ionel Cana and Gheorghe Brosoveanu, at the end of 1978 "in the revival of fascist legionary activities in the form of creating a so-called Romanian Workers' Free Trade Union." The document attesting to the formation of that organization was allegedly sent to Radio Free Europe in Munich and to the Committee of Intellectuals for a Free Europe (CIEL) in Paris "with the aim of obtaining support from fascist Romanian elements living abroad and legionary elements living in the country for the creation of a new fascist organization."

Moreover, the document indicates that Father Gheorghe Calciu has been expelled from the ranks of the Romanian Orthodox church.

During the unrest among the Hungarian minority in Transylvania last year, Bucharest had already tried to discredit the movement by accusing it of having a "Horthyist and fascist" inspiration.

However, there are certain remarks which can be made about these new accusations: 1--in 1940, when he allegedly joined the legionary movement, Gheorghe Calciu was 13 years old; 2--After the war, the charge of membership in the Iron Guards legion, an extreme right nationalist organization, was frequently used by the new government to condemn opponents who had anything but a fascist past.

Life in Pitesti

However, the document inspired by the Romanian Justice Ministry takes on a particularly disturbing aspect when it reports Father Gheorghe Calciu's alleged activities in prison. In making those allegations the Bucharest authorities are opening one of the blackest chapters of the regime's early years, although people had thought that the condemnation of "extremes of the personality cult" would have made it impossible to refer to that period to justify new imprisonment.

The document fails to mention that Father Gheorghe Calciu was detained in Pitesti Prison from 1949 to 1952. In his postscript to Pau Goma's account of Gheria Prison, Romanian writer Virgil Ierunca, who is in prison, described what happened for 4 years at Pitesti: "There was the most efficiently planned destruction of the psyche that could be imagined, and organized murder of the spiritual individual, the absolute suppression of the very notion of martyrdom." Those physical and mental tortures were carried out under the supervision of General Nikolskiy, of Soviet origin, and the leadership of Eugene Tsurcamu, who was a former legionary and economist.

Father Gheorghe Calciu broke like all his comrades, aside from three who died from their injuries. Now the Bucharest document indicates that the "violence" perpetrated in prison by Calciu and his "group" caused the death of three people. That is disturbing. That experiment in personal degradation, which was apparently to have been extended to other Romanian prisons, was stopped in 1952. An attempt was then made to remove any trace of it and certain prisoners were tried. They were forced to admit their responsibility in this sinister affair and to describe it as an operation manipulated by the "legionnaires." On that occasion Calciu refused to "confess." He was the only man who did.

Is it really in the interests of the Romanian authorities to reopen the Pitesti dossier? Moreover, are they doing the right thing in attributing the actions of the Free Trade Union formed in Bucharest 2 months ago to fascist agitation? Nothing in the trade union's program, which proposes to struggle for the workers' social and economic rights, justifies such an accusation. And why link Gheorghe Calciu's name to that organization which he had no direct or indirect role in forming? What sort of accusations is Bucharest planning?

As for CIEL, of which Eugene Ionesco is one of the founders, it is simply ludicrous to try and portray it as a sort of branch of Romanian fascist exile groups.

YUGOSLAV MEDIA REPORT RECOVERY EFFORTS, CONTINUED TREMORS

Mikulic Statement on Disaster

LD171658 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] The areas hit by the earthquake were visited today by Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the Yugoslav Presidency; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee; Maj Gen Slavko Jaricevic, and others. Here are their impressions which they gave especially for Yugoslav radio station listeners.

[Mikulic--begin recording] Well, as Comrade Fadilj has just said, the impressions are such as to make it difficult for one to encompass everything one has seen because the catastrophe is obviously great. Of course, we will not be able to restore what is invaluable; human lives. Unfortunately, Yugoslavs have had experience with catastrophes of this kind, but we believe that Yugoslavia will again stand on its feet and that with joint efforts we will make good the material losses, and recover. It is evident that there are many problems in this entire area with accommodations for the population, with schools, and with supplies. Damage to communal and infrastructure installations is substantial, so there are great difficulties with which our comrades in all these communes must deal. What Comrade Fadilj has already said, i.e., that the degree of organization of all organs and organizations in all communes is impressive, applies also to organs of authority and sociopolitical organizations of the League of Communists and of other groups. We saw today that sessions of committees and of party organizations had been convened [words indistinct] on a suitable basis because the population is very quiet; no people have been discouraged. They all believe that we will overcome this and they must, of course, also depend on the support they will undoubtedly receive from the entire country. What must be done is what the comrades are doing in the communes; to sort out the current tasks, the most urgent ones, and then gather the experts throughout the country so that an assessment can be made of all the buildings, so that it can be established what must be destroyed and what can be repaired. We must make a choice of priorities here because the summer period is coming, and during the summer period everything must be done so that winter can be met in relatively normal conditions. I believe that we will overcome this catastrophe. Of course what we will never be able to compensate are human lives, the loss of which we regret. However, life must go on, one must look forward to the future, and one must not have any doubts about it. [end recording]

Titograd Radio Situation Report

AU171300 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1100 GMT on 17 April, jointly with the Belgrade 202 program, relays a Titograd radio newscast on the situation in the Montenegro earthquake area. It carries, among other things, a report by its reporters on the situation in Hercegnovi. They report that a "tent settlement has been erected on a beach in which 60 families, whose homes were completely destroyed, have been settled" and that various kinds of assistance arrived from several Yugoslav cities. They also report that Hercegnovi "urgently needs assistance, such as 250 large tents, 150 small tents, 3,000 blankets, 6,000 sheets, 100 camping houses, 2,000 sleeping bags, 100,000 meters of plastic foil for covering roofs."

In a report on the situation in the Veljko Vlahovic shipyard in Bijela, the radio says that "the shipyard was completely destroyed." Five buildings "with all machinery, equipment and material collapsed and are under the sea. The western operational seashore, some 250 meters long, with a crane of 10-ton capacity, was also destroyed and is under the sea. Two docks suffered considerable damage and the administration building was leveled. The southern operational seashore also sank into the sea."

Vojislav Andjeovski, director of the Veljko Vlahovic shipyard of Bijela, in a recorded statement for Titograd, said that the collective expects to receive assistance today in order to begin clearing the ruins. Andjeovski also said that it is hoped to employ most workers in other enterprises until the shipyards in Bijela are repaired.

Titograd radio, as relayed by Belgrade Domestic Service, also carries a recorded statement by Dragan Vuksanovic, director of the Montenegrin Republican Department for Public Transport, who said that the situation on all roads in southern Montenegro has been made difficult by frequent landslides, but that the "Titograd-Petrovac and the Bar-Ulcinj-Petrovac-Budva roads have been reopened for traffic." He said that the Tivat-Budva road is closed to traffic because of a landslide at Zuta Greda. Work is being carried out to reopen the old road between Budva and Tivat. Vuksanovic said that traffic on other roads is possible, but that roads are not very safe because of possible new landslides. It is expected that several roads in the area will be reopened within a day or two. Vuksanovic appealed to drivers to not use the roads threatened by landslides and to give priority to vehicles carrying assistance to the stricken areas.

'Alarmist Rumors' by Foreign Radio Stations

LD171444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Titograd--There are alarmist rumors among the population in the area hit by the earthquakes that fresh serious tremors are expected. Those who spread these rumors refer to some foreign radio stations broadcasting alleged earthquake forecasts in their own language and in Serbo-Croatian. In his statement to TANJUG in this connection, Dr Jakim Petrovski, director of the Institute of Seismological Engineering and Engineering Seismology in Skopje, and head of a team which arrived in Montenegro on the first day of the quake, recalled the UNESCO conference on earthquake forecasting in Paris at the beginning of this month. The conclusion of the scientists attending the meeting was that the entire matter was in a research phase, that the number of successfully forecast earthquakes was small, and that false alarms were numerous.

The panic which has gripped the population in the area hit by the earthquake because of these rumors is making measures to normalize life more difficult.

Change in Course of River

LD171445 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Ulcinj--According to the municipal civil protection headquarters in Ulcinj, the Bojana River has begun to change its course because of the quake. The municipal headquarters fears that the river may overflow its banks and the Montenegrin republican civil protection headquarters has been requested to send experts to study the course of the river.

Following the destructive quake and the heavy rainfall which started last night, a possible flooding of the Bojana River would only mean additional trouble for Ulcinj and the Ulcinj area. The villages of Sveti Nikola, Sveti Djordje and Donji Sto, and the tourist settlement on Ada at the Bojana River estuary, would be threatened in particular.

Effect on Tourist Industry

LD171815 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Budva--Of 12,000 beds which the Montenegro Tourist Organization had along the coast for tourists, 5,500 are no longer usable according to preliminary estimates. The tourist workers of the southern Adriatic have met to discuss what actions should be taken on the threshold of the tourist season. Six hotels which were on the list of hotels available to tourists were demolished by the earthquake. The damage to other tourist facilities will have to be inspected and assessed by experts. In making a realistic assessment of the new situation, it was decided to guarantee funds for the payment of personal incomes, for work to proceed, to cancel the seasonal labor force, to make a list of young workers who could work in other tourist areas and to tell workers who have families that they can stay at home until called for duty.

Cemovic Comments on Repair Work

LD171818 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Bar--Momcilo Cemovic, president of the Executive Council of Montenegro, said today in a talk with TANJUG Chief Editor Mihaljlo Saranovic and other TANJUG reporters that municipal and republican commissions for the assessment of the damage caused by the earthquake in the Montenegrin littoral on 15 April would start working in the relevant areas by the end of the week, or at the beginning of the next week at the latest. What is most important at this stage, the first stage in eliminating the consequences of the earthquake, is to insure tent shelters and the continuous supply of food and water to the population. Ulcinj has the greatest need in this respect, while Bar is a little better off, but here too, as elsewhere, there are not enough tents, trailers and other kinds of shelter.

As regards medical protection, Cemovic said that there were enough medical teams and medicines. Technical service teams are either on their way, or have already arrived at the stricken area. They will assess the state of damaged buildings and installations in order to establish whether they can be repaired or not. Momcilo Cemovic said that the first stage in eliminating the consequences of the earthquake would last several months or even 1 year.

Establishment of Local Radio Stations

LD172050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1727 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Within the framework of extending assistance to Titograd radio, the program and technical services of Sarajevo radio are working on the establishment of local radio stations in Herceg-Novi and Bar. These local stations will inform the population in those regions and establish links which will make it possible to provide comprehensive information to the Yugoslav public on the earthquake in Montenegro, and on extending help to the population in the areas hit by the earthquake.

New Quake Near Hercegnovi

LD171806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] Hercegnovi--This morning's earthquake caused fresh damage along the Hercegnovi coastal area. A large number of Yugoslav and foreign tourists who were in hotels in Hercegnovi and Igalo, including tourists from the Soviet Union and Norway, left the area this afternoon.

LCY CC Presidium Appeal

LD171936 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium has appealed urgently to all its members, executive secretaries of the presidiums of all central committees in the republics and provincial committees, conferences of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army and organs and organizations of the federation, as well as to the presidents of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, the Federal Executive Council, the Socialist Alliance, the Council of the Trade Union Confederation, the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations, the Socialist Youth League, and to the Federation of the Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia for aid to be sent to Montenegro. The appeal says:

In view of the situation throughout the republic and in particular in the most heavily damaged areas in the littoral, the care of those who were affected by the earthquake and the care of families who have been left homeless should be insured most urgently. This means that tents, blankets, sleeping bags, field kitchens, field hospitals, prefabricated barracks, food, water and power are needed most by the population.

The appeal goes on to say that the repair of main roads is a most urgent necessity, to allow aid of all kinds to arrive in an organized manner and on time. The solidarity funds in municipalities and in the republic should extend first aid to cases requiring special attention, the old, the infirm and those who have nobody to care for them. What is particularly important--the appeal says--is to organize production and insure continued work in schools and health establishments. In the municipalities and in the republic--the appeal concludes--preparations are being made to organize work to assess the consequences of the catastrophe and establish the degree of material damage.

New Tremors in Kotor Bay

LD172032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Between 1530 and 1930, the Seismological Institute of the Socialist Republic of Serbia registered some 10 earthquakes. At 1907, an earthquake was registered with an intensity of 5.5 degrees on the Mercalli scale, a magnitude of 4 degrees on the Richter scale. The epicenter was in the region of the Bay of Kotor. The other earthquakes were of lesser intensity.

Croatian Report of 'Very Strong' Quake

LD172148 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] This evening at 1906, the seismographs of the Geophysical Institute of Croatia registered a very strong earthquake about 500 km from Zagreb. The magnitude of the earthquake was 4.7 and the intensity of the earthquake at the epicenter was 6 to 7 degrees on the Mercalli scale.

Tremors on 18 April

AU180930 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 18 Apr 79 AU

[Text] At 0450 hours [0350 GMT] this morning the Belgrade Seismological Institute registered an earthquake of some 6 degrees intensity on the Mercalli scale, the epicenter of which was in the area of the Bay of Kotor. Last night, instruments of the Belgrade Seismological Institute registered four more strong tremors, the epicenters of which also were in the area of the Bay of Kotor. Some 10 tremors of weaker intensity also were registered. Experts stress that these earthquakes are part of the well-known settling of the ground.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS TITO, GRLICKOV 17 APR

Talks With Tito

LD171950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1732 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 17, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito today received Algerian president's personal emissary, FLN Politburo member and Foreign Minister Mohamed Benyahia. A lengthy cordial and friendly talk ensued.

Minister Benyahia conveyed to President Tito a message from President Chadli and also warm greetings and wishes for the further development of close cooperation between the two nonaligned and friendly countries. Mohamed Benyahia also conveyed President Chadli's invitation to President Tito to visit Algeria.

Minister Benyahia informed President Tito about the current directions of Algeria's internal and international activities, and, especially its activity in the implementation of the policy of non-alignment and the preparations for the next non-aligned summit.

President Tito thanked for the invitation and greetings, returned cordial greetings to President Chadli and expressed satisfaction with the forthcoming meeting with the Algerian president. President Tito pointed out the traditionally friendly ties, mutual understanding and close cooperation between the two countries, which both countries continually strive further to promote.

During the exchange of views on the nonaligned movement's current activities, President Tito set out the need for the consistent application of the adopted principles and implementation of the policy of non-alignment, principles and policy which have proven their vital force and enabled the movement to become an important independent, autonomous and non-bloc factor in the solution of acute international problems.

The broadest democratic engagement of all nonaligned countries is necessary in order to a by strengthening the principles adopted at the previous conferences a strength, at the forthcoming summit, the unity of action of the non-aligned and, hence, their constructive and progressive world role, President Tito set out. [sentence as received]

During the meeting, crisis situations were also discussed and, especially, the topical aspects of the Middle East crisis, the problems encountered in the process of the relaxation of international tensions, and other issues.

A level of identity of views was manifested during the exchange of views on these questions.

Discussion of Increased Cooperation

LD171952 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1824 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 17, (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Dr Aleksandar Grlickov had a talk today with FLN Politbureau member and Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Benyahia. During the lengthy friendly talk, views were exchanged on the situation and relations in the workers' and progressive movement and on current international issues. Possibilities for further promoting relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Algerian National Liberation Front Party were also discussed.

ZARKOVIC TOUR OF S.E. ASIA POSTPONED DUE TO ILLNESS

LD171326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 17, (TANJUG)--Advised by a council of physicians, Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vodoje Zarkovic will be on a brief medical treatment and recovery, due to which his scheduled official visits to the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Malaysia have been postponed.

POTOCAR ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR MILITARY TALKS

LD171912 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1723 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Paris, April 17, (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav military delegation headed by Chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army General Stane Potocar arrived here today as the guest of the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of France General Guy Mery. The Yugoslav delegation will be on a several-day official visit to the Armed Forces of France.

During the visit the Yugoslav delegation will tour several units of all three services of the French Armed Forces.

On arriving in Paris, General Potocar laid the wreath on the tomb of unknown warrior at L'Arc de Triomphe.

This afternoon, General Potocar will conduct talks with General Mery and is later expected to be received by Minister of Defence Yvon Bourges.

STATEMENT RELEASED ON KOLISEVSKI VISIT TO SENEGAL

LD112236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 11 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dakar, April 11, (TANJUG)--The talks between [Prime] Minister of Senegal Abdou Diouf and Presidency of Yugoslavia member Lazar Kolisevski have confirmed the importance [the] two countries attach to strengthening the unity of action and solidarity of the non-aligned countries and to strengthening peace and security in the world, the statement released (?on) Kolisevski's visit to Senegal states.

The Senegalese prime minister and the Presidency of Yugoslavia member reasserted once again their countries' resolve to continue working for the implementation of the fundamental principles and the attainment of the goals of the policy of non-alignment, toward establishing more equitable international relations.

During the official and friendly visit to the Republic of Senegal Lazar Kolisevski was received by President Leopold Senghor. Kolisevski conveyed to President Senghor a message from President Tito.

TITO, DJURANOVIC GREET HUNGARIAN LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

Message to Kadar, Losonczi

LD040312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1323 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The president of the republic and of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito, has sent the following telegram to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary:

"On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Hungary, I send to you with great pleasure and on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia, the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as well as on my own behalf, very warm greetings and best wishes for further major achievements in the socialist construction of the neighboring People's Republic of Hungary and for progress and the happy future of the friendly Hungarian people. On this occasion, I also wish to express the conviction that friendship and ever expanding cooperation between our two countries, as well as between the LCY and MSZMP, will continue to develop and be consolidated in the spirit of good-neighborly relations in our mutual interest and in the interest of peace in the world, of progress and of socialism."

Djuranovic Message to Lazar

LD042052 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, has sent a message of greetings to Gyorgy Lazar, Hungarian prime minister, on the occasion of Hungarian National Day. "I am confident", the message says, "that ties of friendship between our two socialist countries will continue to grow in an all-round manner, serving the interests of our peoples, good-neighborliness, and world peace".

CONFERENCE ON LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN ARMS INDUSTRY OPENS

AU171550 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A consultative conference on labor productivity in Yugoslavia's armaments and military equipment industries has opened in Belgrade. It will analyze the conditions and factors which determine the labor productivity in enterprises of the Yugoslav military industry. The conference has been organized by the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the community of the armaments and military equipment industries.

CROATIA ELECTS BAKARIC TO SFRY PRESIDENCY

LD132135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 13 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--At a joint session today the chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia unanimously elected Dr Vladimir Bakaric as SFRY Presidency member from the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Mirko Boskovic, until now vice president of the SAWP republican conference, was elected a member of the Presidency of the Republic.